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Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association.

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*Fourteenth*      ✨  
  
*Annual*  
  
    ✨      *Proceedings.*

Baltimore, May 13th, 14th and 15th, 1896.

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INCLUDING  
MINUTES, PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, REPORTS OF  
COMMITTEES AND PAPERS READ,  
ALSO  
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

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BALTIMORE.

## OFFICERS FOR 1896-7.

H. B. GILPIN, *President*, P. O. Drawer 248, Baltimore.  
 ROBT. S. Mc KINNEY, *First Vice-President*, Taneytown, Md.  
 STEINER SCHLEY, *Second Vice-President*, Frederick, Md.  
 THOS. H. JENKINS, *Third Vice-President*, Easton, Md.  
 HENRY MAISCH, *Secretary*, 1342 Penna. Ave., Baltimore.  
 DAVID M. R. CULBRETH, M. D. *Treasurer*, 203 E. Preston St.  
 Baltimore.

## PAST OFFICERS.

### Presidents.

1883—J. J. Thomsen.	1889—M. L. Byers.
1884—D. C. Aughinbaugh.	1890—E. M. Forman.
1885—Edwin Eareckson, M. D.	1891—Columbus V. Emich.
1886—A. J. Corning.	1892—John Briscoe, M. D.
1887—William Simon, M. D.	1894—John F. Hancock.
1888—J. Walter Hodges.	1895—Henry P. Hynson.

### 1st Vice-Presidents.

1883—C. W. Crawford.	1889—D. M. R. Culbreth, M. D.
1884—Steiner Schley.	1890—Charles Caspari.
1885—Levin D. Collier.	1891—John Briscoe, M. D.
1886—Jos. B. Boyle.	1892—T. W. Smith.
1887—C. W. Crawford.	1894—Henry P. Hynson.
1888—C. H. Redden.	1895—J. W. Cook.

### 2nd Vice-Presidents.

1883—Thos. W. Shryer.	1889—Jos. B. Garrott.
1884—A. J. Corning.	1890—D. C. Aughinbaugh.
1885—Henry T. Wooters.	1891—F. A. Harrison.
1886—	1892—J. Fuller Frames.
1887—J. Walter Hodges.	1894—C. B. Henkel.
1888—J. F. Leary.	1895—Geo. E. Pearce.

### 3rd Vice-Presidents.

1883—Hugh Duffy.	1889—E. M. Forman.
1884—Levin D. Collier.	1890—J. H. Hancock.
1885—T. W. Smith.	1891—J. E. Henry.
1886—J. Walter Hodges.	1892—C. B. Henkel.
1887—Henry A. Elliott.	1894—George E. Pearce.
1888—John Briscoe, M. D.	1895—J. W. Smith.

### Secretaries.

1883—John W. Geiger.	1884-88—M. L. Byers.
1889-94—John W. Geiger.	1895—J. H. Hancock.

### Treasurers.

1883-85—E. Walton Russell.	1886-94—Sam'l Mansfield.
1895-96—Henry B. Gilpin.	

# COMMITTEES.

## Executive.

H. P. HYNSON, *Chairman*, Baltimore.  
CHAS. E. DOHME, Baltimore. JNO. C. MUTH, Baltimore.

## Legislative.

J. W. Cook, *Chairman*, Hagerstown.  
A. J. Corning, Baltimore. C. W. Crawford, Gaithersburg.  
J. O. V. Truitt, Salisbury. Colin F. Stam, Chestertown.  
Thos. G. Forward, Bel Air. W. S. Merrick, Trappe.  
Dr. C. B. Henkle, Annapolis. Geo. E. Pearce, Frostburg.  
L. H. Dielman, New Windsor. A. G. Sturgis, Oakland.  
J. H. Marley, Towson. John Lowe Moore, North East.  
E. M. Forman, Centreville. T. W. Smith, Ridgeley.  
J. E. Henry, East New Market. Omar A. Jones, Princess Anne.  
Steiner Schley, Frederick.

## Pharmacy.

John F. Hancock, *Chairman*, Baltimore.  
W. C. Powell, Snowhill. A. R. L. Dohme, Baltimore.  
J. N. Gilbert, Annapolis. John M. Weisel, Baltimore.

## Trade Interest.

Albert E. Thompson, *Chairman*, Baltimore.  
J. C. Henry, Easton. C. H. Ware, Baltimore.  
R. H. Whitworth, Westernport. J. H. Winkelmann, Baltimore.

## Business.

D. C. Aughinbaugh, *Chairman*, Hagerstown.  
Alonzo Thomsen, Baltimore. J. G. Hermann, Cumberland.  
H. R. Steiner, Frederick. Sam'l Mansfield, Baltimore.

## Laws.

Prof. Wm. Simon, *Chairman*, Baltimore.  
Chas. H. R. Waters, Centreville. Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore.

## Entertainment.

I. E. Emerson, *Chairman*, Baltimore.  
J. Webb Foster, Baltimore. Louis Dohme, Baltimore.  
Geo. L. Muth, " H. I. Thomsen, "  
Harry Winkelmann, " Wm. Caspari, "

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Next Annual Meeting,  
"Plimhimon," Ocean City, July 14, 15 and 16th,  
1897.

. . . DELEGATES TO . . .

**American Pharmaceutical Association.**

CHAS. CASPARI, JR.,	Baltimore, Md.
JOHN F. HANCOCK,	" "
STEINER SCHLEY,	Frederick, Md.
HENRY P. HYNSON,	Baltimore, Md.
A. R. L. DOHME,	" "

. . . DELEGATES TO . . .

**The Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Meeting.**

JOHN F. HANCOCK,	Baltimore, Md.
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH,	Hagerstown, Md.
DR. D. M. R. CULBRETH,	Baltimore, Md.

. . . DELEGATES TO . . .

**The Virginia State Pharmaceutical Meeting.**

CHAS. CASPARI,	Baltimore, Md.
H. P. HYNSON,	" "
GEO. W. TRUITT,	" "

. . DELEGATES TO . . .

**The District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Meeting.**

STEINER SCHLEY,	Frederick, Md.
JOHN H. HANCOCK,	Baltimore, Md.
JOSEPH B. BOYLE,	Westminster, Md.

## Fourteenth Annual Proceedings

. . . . of the . . . .

### Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association.

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BALTIMORE, MAY 13, 1896.

The Association met in the parlor of the Carrollton Hotel. Some of the members present were: President H. P. Hynson, Secretary John H. Hancock, J. F. Leary, W. E. Rowens, Chas. H. Ware, James R. Waters, John H. Zwanzger, J. D. Brown, Thos. W. Wickes, A. A. Quandt, Henry Maisch, Steiner Schley, Chas. Caspari, Jr., Louis Schulze, John A. Davis, J. Fuller Frames, Charles C. Walts, Robt S. McKinney, J. E. Henry, D. C. Aughinbaugh, H. Duffy, W. Simon, Thos. H. Jenkins, David M. R. Culbreth, J. F. Hancock, Columbus V. Emich, John Ayd, Daniel Base, Mary A. Watts, Charles E. Dohme, Alfred R. L. Dohme, L. H. Dielmann, John H. Winkelmann, H. Jarvis, N. Hynson Jennings, G. Clinton Blades, Chas. Schmidt.

Among the visitors were Caswell A. Mayo, of New York; Prof. V. Coblentz, Ph. D., New York; Wm. Osler, M. D., Charles R. Scarff, Baltimore; James E. Dwinelle, M. D., Baltimore; Charles T. George, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. H. Redsecker, Lebanon, Pa.; J. M. Peters, New York; Eugene F. Cordell, M. D., Baltimore, and S. W. W. Schaffle, New York.

The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, A. M., President H. P. Hynson in the chair.

Drs. Wm. Osler, R. W. Johnson, I. E. Atkinson and J. W. Chambers were announced as delegates from the Maryland State Medical Chirurgical Faculty.



The President welcomed the delegates in the following words:—

“I extend to you all a very hearty welcome and to our visitors every privilege I have the power to tender. I trust sufficient time will be taken to transact whatever business that may come before the Association deliberately, and without haste. We meet but once a year and it is our duty to settle matters only after due consideration and thought. The printed program is somewhat different from that designated by the By-Laws. I would like to entertain a motion to the effect that the one arranged by the committee shall be adopted for this meeting.”

Dr. Culbreth moved that the arrangements as mapped out by the committee be adopted. Motion was seconded and carried.

Roll call was next in order. On motion it was dispensed with and each member requested to register his name at the Secretary's desk.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

Dr. William Osler, representing the Maryland State Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, was introduced and addressed the meeting as follows:

“Mr. President and Members of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association!—We constitute three links in a chain which consists of four links only. Your President represents the first. The second is represented by our friend Dohme the manufacturer. I represent the third. The fourth, the undertaker, is not present. I am delighted in looking over the programme to see how much you have here of interest to the medical profession. You must bear in mind, that probably, we have a larger number of pharmacists within our ranks in this country than you have; that the number of physicians who actually dispense their own medicines is very much greater than the number of dispensing pharmacists. We, therefore, have a vital, living interest in the problems which concern you. There are two thoughts which come to my mind in connection with the whole question:—The first is, that we, members of the medical profession, are becoming very largely appendages of the wholesale drug houses. There was a time when the dog wagged the tail, but now-a-days the tail wags the dog. I have a number of friends who do not prescribe by any text book or by what they think out, but according to the formulæ of Sharp & Dohme, Wyeth & Brother, McKesson & Robbins or some other large house, treating the poor public at the dictation of the wholesale pharmacist. The other thought is a very much more satisfactory one. It is to know, that the universities throughout the country are waking up to the science of pharmacology. There are now at



least three fairly well equipped pharmacological laboratories in connection with the universities of this country, and within ten or twelve years there will be a great many more. It is, indeed, a hopeful sign to see these laboratories, for the study of the action of drugs, established in our large universities.

I beg leave to express to you, Mr. President, and to the Members of this Body, fraternal greetings from the State Medical and Chirurgical Faculty."

The President thanked Dr. Osler for his attendance and kindly greetings and added that the State Medical and Chirurgical Faculty had appointed delegates to confer with the State Pharmaceutical Association on matters about which both were concerned. He also announced that Messrs. Redsecker and George were present, representing the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Society, and introduced them to the Association.

MR. REDSECKER.—"We come here, I am happy to say, to represent the State of Pennsylvania. We believe that in many respects Pennsylvania is the greatest State in the Union. It has the largest city, not in numbers, of course, but in its homes, conveniences for living, and in the amount of its manufactures. We have the largest railroad corporation,—the best managed in the Union. Then there are some other things in which I think we quite excel: we have one of the best *political organizations* in the country; we have larger republican majorities than you have votes, in Maryland; we have the best system of *bossism* in the Union; our political bosses are wonderful institutions. If I go out of the drug business, I am going into politics, because in the drug business one has to think; not so in politics—the boss does the thinking. The politician's motto in business is that of the Light Brigade:

"Yours not to reason why, yours but to do and die."

In Maryland sometimes you unhorse the bosses, not so in Pennsylvania. We bow absolutely to them and do just as they say. Our Pharmaceutical Association is one of the greatest in the Union. Therefore I am proud, Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to be here to represent the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association at your meeting. It is a happy day to me. I thought we had a fine association in our State, and we do have very nice entertainments at our meetings, but I must take off my hat to Maryland's Association after last night's specimen of what you can do. We are not in it. We have a very good organization, and have found it, as you have, a very good thing to meet under one roof. We have been going to summer resorts and getting our people together in one hotel, in this way our social pleasures have been increased, by the very fact that we are

together. We also admit ladies to our meetings, this makes these occasions very attractive to us young fellows. Altogether we have pleasant meetings, and I am come to-day bearing the greetings of our Association to the Maryland Association, trusting that the day is not very far distant when we shall have, somewhere on the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland, a joint meeting of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Associations; and what more pleasant place could there be for both States than Pen-Mar? There we could join forces and without leaving our respective states, shake hands over the border line. I hope that at no distant day Pennsylvania and Maryland will be united in one meeting."

PRESIDENT HYNSON.—"We are very much pleased with this address and I think it will be well, if during the meeting, some action be taken in regard to a general meeting of the pharmacists of the two States. We would like to hear from Mr. George."

MR. GEORGE.—"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association!—It gives me a great deal of pleasure to meet with you to-day. I shall be very glad to hear the reading and discussion of some of the important papers which are likely to come before this Association, especially the one in reference to Pharmacy Law. You have about the same ideas and difficulties that we in Pennsylvania are troubled with and I hope that you will be better able to find a remedy than we have. One of our difficulties has been to get all the pharmacists in the State to become members of the Pharmaceutical Association. Naturally you are having the same trouble in the State of Maryland. We have been unable to get even one-fourth of our pharmacists,—in fact we have not one-tenth of all, in the State. The Pharmaceutical Association would be a big thing if we could accomplish this object. Then pharmaceutical legislation would be an easy matter; the solution of the cut rate system would be a comparatively easy matter, if all the pharmacists of Maryland and Pennsylvania were united in one Association. The great difficulty in the way of the greater success of retail pharmacists is the extreme jealousy entertained, one toward another. That seems to be the great stumbling block; if it could be overcome and perfect amity could exist among them in all the States of the Union, many more of these problems could be easily solved adding to the improvement and advancement of pharmacy at large. I am not so much of a stranger in this Association as I first thought, because I find in your midst some prominent pharmacists just as well known in the borders of Pennsylvania as in Maryland, and not only there but through the whole length and breadth of this land. Maryland may well boast of her eminent men. I have often had the pleasure of meeting some of them, not only as representatives to the Pennsylvania Association, but also as representatives to the American Association in years past, and it has increased my pleasure in this meeting to see them here on this occasion.

I heard some one say something in reference to Pennsylvania's law. A member of this Association, in conversation an hour ago, said he wished you had as good a law for Maryland as the State of Pennsylvania has. It sounds very well to hear that, but I want to say to you that the law of Pennsylvania is by no means a perfect law. The clause in relation to the sale of patent medicines is an extremely weak portion of the law and ought to be amended by all means. So should another, in reference to the adulteration of drugs and chemicals. At first glance you would think that the Examining Board should have no difficulty whatever in enforcing that section of the law and yet, it is the most difficult of all and one of the weakest articles of the Bill. Whilst the articles in reference to registry and examination are fairly good, they are not what they ought to be. We thought we were getting it splendidly amended at one time. The former President of the Examining Board took it to Governor Pattison to get him to sign the amendment. "Why," he said, "I don't like to do it, I would like to please you, and I am in perfect sympathy with the movement for pharmaceutical legislation, I believe it is the right thing to do, but I can only see it in this light, that you will weaken your cause instead of strengthening it." He was right. While we cannot get everything we want at first, we must be satisfied at the start with something that the representatives of the people are willing to give, and gradually, year after year, we will be able to strengthen any bill that may be at first approved by the representatives of the people. We must make a beginning and by degrees strengthen the bill by proper legislation and in that way get a pharmaceutical law brought finally to a higher standard for the pharmacists of Maryland as well as Pennsylvania. I thank you for your patience, for your kind reception, and I bear you the greetings of the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of Pennsylvania."

PRESIDENT HYNSON.—"I congratulate the Pennsylvania Association upon the versatility of its delegates. I hesitated to call upon Mr. George, thinking the first representative from that State had covered the whole ground, but Mr. George has not been outdone by his colleague even though he followed him."

The next thing in order was the recognition of visitors.

Prof. Culbreth moved that visiting pharmacists should be allowed the privileges of the floor in all discussions. Motion seconded and carried.

The President stated that the Executive Committee had invited the Associations throughout the country to send delegates to this meeting and many kind acknowledgments had been made.

The President presented a communication from Mr. Hallberg on the subject of Education and Legislation, saying it was lengthy and asked whether it was the pleasure of the convention to have it come up at the proper time for the discussion of such matters, or at once.

Prof. Caspari moved to postpone the reading of the letter and have it read when pharmaceutical education was discussed. Motion carried.

The next thing in order was applications for membership.

Those having applications were requested to hand them to Mr. Jno. A. Davis of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Davis read the report:

The following applications have been received and acted upon favorably by your Executive Committee, and it now wishes to present them for your consideration:

Albert E. Thompson, Baltimore, Md.  
 J. Newton Gilbert, Annapolis, Md.  
 John B. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.  
 W. C. Powell, Snow Hill, Md.  
 James W. Westcott, Baltimore, Md.  
 Thos. W. Wickes, Chestertown, Md.  
 W. T. Hassinger, Vienna, Md.  
 Eugene Worthington, Annapolis, Md.  
 J. Thomas Holland, Centreville, Md.  
 J. A. Carnes, Cockeysville, Md.  
 Alfred R. L. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.  
 W. S. King, Baltimore, Md.  
 W. E. Rowen, Wye Mills, Md.  
 John H. Zwanzger, Baltimore, Md.  
 George G. Smith, Baltimore, Md.  
 J. Harry Stutt, Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 C. C. Watts, Hagerstown, Md.  
 A. Weilepp, Baltimore, Md.

The following gentlemen were also proposed for membership:

James W. Swartz, Baltimore.  
 Jno. C. Muth, "  
 Jno. S. Muth, "  
 Louis Hoffstetter, "  
 Charles Schmidt, "



Prof. Caspari moved that the Secretary cast an affirmative vote for all the names recommended by the Executive Committee, and proposed from the floor. Carried. Secretary announced all, duly elected members.

The President's Annual Address being next in order, Vice-President Smith was called to the chair and Mr. Hynson read as follows:

### **PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.**

"The mission of State Pharmaceutical Associations and the duties of their members" would be a suitable caption for such an address as seems best fitted to fulfil the requirements of your by-laws, so far as they relate to the duties of the president.

A year's experience, however, of the executive officer of an association like this, carefully noted, together with the observations that may be taken while following the courses over which his duties will lead him, would, I am sure, make a paper of no little interest, one much more readable than any effort of my own, based upon knowledge less generally gathered or elaborated with the singularity of mere personal deductions, could possibly be.

In winning conspicuous attention from the world, the actor upon life's real stage has invariably taken liberties with the conservative rulings of the time—liberties with the established truths, which through pricking, startling, perhaps, yet are soon stamped under foot by the stern hard tread of fact—liberties with prevailing error, overpowering, encouraging and resulting in a clearer light, a better day—liberties with the law even, whereby a greater freedom is gained and a larger field is flushed and made to yield a richer harvest. If then, I am tempted to take liberties with the conventionalities surrounding annual addresses, ambition must be my excuse, even tho' it be a greivous fault. If too, I beg this association to diverge from the well beaten tracts followed by bodies of this kind and take liberties with the usual methods and plans, it will be because I am sincerely anxious to help the association thereby assisting Pharmacy and pharmacists. Organization, fraternity, concentrated efforts, are the ends most desirable to attain. They are themes harped upon continually, treated from every point of view imaginable, approved and commended in every instance and by every one acknowledged to be the condition most needed to build up and strengthen Pharmacy and to make the life of a pharmacist less burdensome. And yet just now when all other trades are closely welded together in their most creditable associations, every other profession is

bound tightly as one, in its fraternal societies, when the whole commercial world is teeming with trusts and combinations, Pharmacists are still content to hold apart, preferring to make the struggle alone, fighting vainly the encroachments of every thing and every body marshalled against them, in well formed, thoroughly drilled bodies,—regularly organized armies.

This observation, so patent, so unmistakable, in its meaning makes me exclaim impatiently, “why can we not be like others, why can we not follow examples, which have won successes?”

Looking beyond the present moment, forgetting personal ease, living not for ourselves alone, sacrificing individual opinions and respect for the majority are some of the avenues through which must surely go those who would reach the general goal—Fraternal Organization.

To attain this then will cost perhaps a reduction of present revenues or the contribution of funds. It will cost some moments of ease or require a part of our busy days. It will cost the surrender of some pet theory or the adoption of some other's idea. It will cost a graceful bow to the power of numbers or a hearty support of the rule that has carried. Are we ready to pay the price? Does not our experiences and observation teach us that such an investment will be most profitable? Go over the items of cost carefully and tell me in your future actions, after a due consideration, you have concluded the object worth the price.

Aye, my brothers, it is a matter of too great import, of too much concern, too vital to be treated in this cold commercial way. Terms of the battle are better suited to convey its truer meaning and when I cry “awake to the bugle call—to arms and with faces set firmly to the front, keep on! Forward! Until you have won what you know you deserve, what you have a right to demand,” I believe I do the situation fairer justice.

Organization means larger and more associations and then—what then? What are the missions of these associations? The two-fold nature of our vocation—the professional and commercial features linked together renders the discovery the mission of a Pharmaceutical Association difficult indeed.

To my mind there are but two courses to follow in its management either of which will bring about a condition from which will follow satisfactory results. It is scarcely necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that there are pharmacists, who measure success by entirely different standards—whose ambition leads their efforts into totally different channels. With these, who have singular motives, special ideas, you will find quite a number versatile enough to be greatly interested in, and concerned about both the professional and commercial part of Pharmacy. It is true, however, let me repeat it, that there are

quite a number of our most prominent members, who have actually no direct interest in the mercantile part of Pharmacy; there are pharmacists also who have no greater concern about pharmaceutical theories than that which comes through an advantage they give them in the commercial part, then besides these, are two other classes, which have their separate interests, the jobber and the distinctive manufacturer.

While I admit all should be interested in the application of the general sciences to pharmaceutical development and advancement and own at once, that this is the common ground upon which all can best stand, yet there are those whose tastes and best judgments do not lead them even to regard this as profitable, and their wishes should be consulted.

I have said there were only two courses to follow. Will any of you agree with me that this must be a body devoted exclusively to scientific discoveries—to professional pharmacy, including, it may be, efforts made toward securing proper legislation, if such legislation has a strictly professional bearing, or shall it be a body holding together three or four distinct sections compassing the interests of all concerned? The latter plan appeals to me most strongly because by it the union of all would be maintained and the general brotherhood of the several classes better understood. Larger meetings at less expense would follow than would result from separately organized bodies.

Should the operations of this association be restricted to matters containing some one class, the other interests would be compelled to secure separate organization.

I am not at all unmindful of our comparatively small membership. I am looking toward its enlargement by making our association useful to all who are now upon or may be upon its roll. These sections should be as distinct in management as possible with not only the chairman but a secretary as well, elected by the general body and they could vie with each other in amount of interest awakened. Shall I name them scientific, retailers, wholesale or jobbers and manufacturers? Kindly think over the establishment of these sections, give the matter all the attention it deserves, if any at all, it claims.

The possibility of establishing associations in each county, and the larger cities of the state, not separate bodies but organizations auxiliary to this general association, offers an opportunity of effecting much good.

The county and city associations should hold meetings at least quarterly and in most instances would result in bringing about general conditions, at this time particularly desirable, and local improvement totally impossible through the State Association, I beg you, gentlemen, to give the matter some consideration. I am unwilling that the formation of the auxiliaries be left to the members of the several counties or the city but suggest that their formation be delegated to a commit-



tee of regular officers and that such delegates be instructed to submit to the committee on laws for revision, such changes and additions to our constitution and by-laws as may seem necessary to make these county and city bodies a part of the state association. I believe if economically administered there need be no necessity for other dues than those now levied for the general body and all claims could be paid out of its treasury in the usual way.

I am seeking through the several suggestions to secure a larger membership, a better organization of our state Pharmacists. This I conceive to be an essential part of a State Association.

Having secured this strong and complete organization, other most desirable objects can be easily obtained. Our power would be felt in any direction it might be used. We could better influence legislation and put our almost disgraced state in line with her sisters. Sadly did we feel the need of a more concerted action at the last session of the legislature. Let me add in this connection that we must be sincere in our efforts to secure a Pharmacy law. Our true aim should be to protect the citizens of the state in a matter in which we best know they need protection and incidently protect ourselves but do not, I beg of you, let this selfish end be the incentive for our action, because I believe as I have faith in the final success of virtue, it will in every instance, bring disaster.

This association as far as I know, has never issued certificates of membership. I note in the early minutes steps were taken in this direction and went as far as the adoption of a design but nothing farther seems to have been done. This should be at once taken up as part of our work and through it, I believe, much could be accomplished both in increasing membership and bringing about the enactment of proper laws.

It appears to me that these certificates should be issued to every present member in separate classes in respect to the particular branch of Pharmacy in which they are engaged. To the retailer only in case he has been actively engaged as a Pharmacist four years the time generally acknowledged to be necessary to acquire a good practical knowledge of the business. I apprehend that this rule would result in the with-holding of the certificate from a few members for a short time but I believe these will at once see that its greatly increased value to them after the lapse of necessary time will be compensation quite enough and will win their approval of the plan.

After sufficient time had passed to grant all our present members certificates, which should be made forfeitable upon non-payment of dues, the frequent publication in the daily papers of those entitled to certificates would, I think, result in bringing about just what we are

seeking to secure by legislative enactment. It certainly would answer a good purpose until our ideas are satisfied in law. It would also I believe increase our membership outside of the city and in some instances be a reminder that dues were unpaid.

No matter whether the suggestions here given are adopted or not, some presentable evidence of membership should be issued.

It seems entirely within the province of State Associations to lend their influence and help toward the proper education of pharmaceutical students. While they should be and I know they are in perfect accord with all honorable teaching colleges of Pharmacy, they should be entirely apart from and independent of these.

State boards of Pharmacy should undoubtedly be from these associations members and while they should invariably be in sympathy with all efforts of the colleges toward the attainment of higher professional standard, they should be at the same time in a position to earnestly protest against any movement which would seem to result in placing unnecessary burdens upon students or in sending out graduates not equipped with the kind of knowledge best fitting them for the real emergencies of the hour or poorly qualifying them to offer the public the protection it rightfully expects from such an education.

I deem it not the least too much for any State Pharmaceutical Associations to request the colleges around it for reports of their methods of teaching, character of examinations and percentage requirements and feel confident that compliance with such requests would in almost every case greatly increase the popularity of the colleges.

State associations, as such, should be felt in our national association. If possible delegates to the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association should be paid mileage, at least, and be held responsible for their attendances and the creditable representation of the association sending them. Proper reception and return of courtesies from sister associations is a matter that must not be overlooked and should be developed to as great a degree as possible.

Winning a proper recognition of Pharmacy from our general government by securing the advancement and rightful ranking of Pharmacists in its employ, is strictly within the province of State Pharmaceutical Associations. Efforts should be directed solely toward securing the help of the state's own representation in Congress and much good can be accomplished by this direct action.

This recognition by the law either in state or nation is what we need most to bring us proper consideration from the general public and the other professions.

The power of the law as an educator is but poorly understood. For this same strong reason State Associations should establish and maintain a code of ethics not so much for their strict enforcement as laws but as pictures of the ideal. Let us know and see what we should be and how we should deport ourselves.

The mission of State Associations is truly to stimulate consistent ethical action and to improve and change our professional and business conduct to suit our condition and advancement. Yet the daily need, the hours difficulty is within the most useful scope of the State Associations power. Some plan whereby the association can learn and know these needs, these difficulties is the scheme most desirable of all—some way by which daily notes will be taken and regularly transmitted to an approved head. It calls to mind the attempt and failure of the American Association but will we not try to effect it just for one year or one month or even one week. Every body comply—anonymously if need be. Successfully carried out it would result in a report more interesting and instructive than anything yet conceived pharmaceutically. It cannot be accomplished, however, without active individual effort and this brings me to the second part of my imaginary heading "The duties of the members."

The best man is great and good, the best member must be great and good. He should be interested enough to be enthusiastic—conscientious enough, through a proper appreciation of the responsibility membership brings, to make sacrifices, willing to use the talents he owns, no matter whether one, five or ten. These qualities as a member make him a desirable officer and a helpful committee man—ready to take on the work assigned him.

The failure to accomplish sought for ends by Pharmaceutical Associations is brought about many times by the in-attention and inefficiency of officers. Men are often totally unmindful of the responsibility their acceptance carries and reckless about the losses they bring others. Unwillingness to act upon committees is another fault unworthy a member except he live for himself alone. Selection must be made with respect to the peculiar fitness of the person and an administration can be greatly interfered with by this non-compliance, yet better this than an acceptance and non-attention or carelessness.

I count it no little honor done any member if he is called upon to take active part in the work of an association and I take occasion to say here in reiterating my very sincere thanks to you for the honor you did me a year ago that it was and has been a real honor to me from then until now. Nothing has happened in my life of public notice which has brought me more flattering congratulation, more personal gratification than the Presidency of The Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association.

While I make this acknowledgment without hesitation, with pleasure, I do so the more willingly to assure any of you who may be elected to office in this association or be placed upon committees that you will be amply compensated for the work connected therewith by the honor done you.

Let me add in conclusion that I believe from personal experience that activity in the affairs of your profession, interest in its associations of all kinds will afford you a legitimate relief from the exaction of your business and lessen to a marked degree the weight of the burden we must carry. That I have found the duties of my office a pleasure I must confess. In trying to help the association I am sure I have helped myself and I have only to thank you for your kind valuable aid harboring close within my heart the hope that my efforts have won your approval.

J. F. HANCOCK:—I move that the President's Address, which we have heard with so much pleasure, be referred to a committee to consider the suggestions contained therein. Seconded by the Secretary. Carried.

Chairman appointed the following Committee of three to act on the matter:—DR. D. M. R. CULBRETH, MESSRS. J. F. HANCOCK and HUGH DUFFY.

President resumed the Chair.

Next in order was the report of the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Committee not being present, Mr. Jno. A. Davis was called upon.

MR. DAVIS:—I would like to say that this Executive Committee has had as members the best workers I have ever seen engaged in pharmaceutical labors in this city. A great many matters have been referred to it and it has acted promptly and efficiently. The success of the meeting so far is evidence enough of its work and is an earnest of what is to follow.

The Secretary read his report:—

The Secretary reports that the Annual Proceedings of the State Pharmaceutical association has been published at a cost of - \$244.50  
Stamps and general Postage - - - - - 28.02

TOTAL. \$272.52

A copy was duly forwarded to every member of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and to every pharmacist of the State of Maryland, and to the various pharmaceutical associations and journals. We have

received copies of the proceedings of the Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington State, Maine and American Pharmaceutical Associations. All correspondence has been properly attended to.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. HANCOCK, Secretary.

On motion the report of the secretary was accepted.

The Treasurer read the following report :—

Baltimore, May 13, 1896.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance received from Saml. Mansfield, Ex-Treasurer. - -	\$ 54.78	
Membership Fees - - - - -	133.00	
From Advertisements in 13th Annual Proceedings - - -	176.00	
	<hr/>	
	363.78	
Disbursements - - - - -	234.40	
	<hr/>	
		\$129.38
Unpaid Membership Dues - - - -	\$151.00	
Adv. in 13th Annual Proceedings, remaining unpaid - - -	48.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$199.00
Total Assets - - - - -	\$328.38	
Liabilities		
E. B. Read & Son, for Printing 13th Annual Proceeding \$244.50	244.50	
	<hr/>	
Net Balance - - - - -		\$83.88

Prof. Caspari moved that the Treasurer's Report be referred to an auditing Committee to be appointed by the President.

It was so ordered.

The President appointed Prof. Caspari, Messrs. Aughinbaugh and Schley to constitute that Committee.

The President suggested that in the absence of Mr. Fischer some one else should take up the 7th Query for discussion.

Prof. Culbreth suggested that in as much as the programme for the afternoon was rather long it would be well to take some of the items arranged for that part of the day and dispose of them during the morning's session.



The President thanked Prof. Culbreth for the suggestion. He called the attention of the members to the work done by the Board of Trustees and read the Minutes of the board, which were approved.

THE PRESIDENT:—"I want to say a word in regard to the proceedings. We had had no experience in publishing proceedings of associations and would like to know whether copies have been received, generally, and if they are acceptable to the members."

J. F. HANCOCK:—"I do not think the Association could criticise the work of the Board of Trustees, nor say it was inexperienced in matters of the kind; the work is creditably done. Through the care of the board, the publication has brought about an interest not manifested in this Association for years. We have been in a very precarious condition for a long time. Last year there was some resuscitation and this year we can feel flattered with what has been accomplished, although, of course, we cannot compare with Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where they have large cities and large towns and altogether aggregating a very much larger population than does the State of Maryland. We feel that we are on our feet and if the future officers will work as the officers have in the recent past we have every hope for a big and useful career. We believe that we can bring about a feeling of amity in the association, a unity of action that must redound to the honor of pharmacy and promote its welfare financially as well as socially."

PRESIDENT:—"We will take up the third Query. To be answered by Prof. Caspari."

J. F. Hancock moved that the Committee on Nominations be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of nominating officers for the new year.

A delegate asked whether this would be in order. The President answered in the affirmative.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PROF. CASPARI:—"When I was notified to lead in this discussion, I read the query over very carefully and came to the conclusion that I would mention to our President the fact that it had been answered affirmatively so thoroughly and so often and at so many gatherings, that the discussion would not produce much profit. 'Should the Pharmacists abandon the manufacture of his own preparations as per the Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary and rest under the imputation, so freely used by the manufacturer, of being incompetent to pro-

duce the work for which he has been educated?' The fact that as an auxiliary to the Pharmacopoeia, the National Formulary has existed for six years and undergone revision and been adopted by a number of medical associations throughout the country is evidence enough that the apothecaries are in favor of its use; and the question whether the apothecary should give up the manufacture of his own medicines simply because he has been charged with incompetency does not present itself to me as a matter that can be answered to the satisfaction of every-body. The Pharmacopoeia is a standard for manufacturers all over the country. In the case of the National Formulary the profession has been given the advantage of the combined labors of thirty men in the different states, without charge further than the cost of printing. Every apothecary is in a position to utilize this for his own benefit. I believe the charge of incompetency is not as freely made as here stated. It has undoubtedly been made at certain times and under certain circumstances, but the manufacturers of this country are not prepared to make such a charge against the pharmacist. I think the cause of the slow and limited use of the Pharmacopoeia is because the pharmacists have not had sufficient insight into business matters to enable them to estimate for themselves that the cost of Pharmaceuticals is less when made by themselves than when purchased of the manufacturer. Those who have undertaken to investigate the question of cost of production know this to be true, provided, we have sufficient training to do so. The work done at the different colleges of Pharmacy throughout the country enables every one to become his own manufacturer of that class of products which the manufacturing pharmacists are offering.

Elixirs, chemical solutions, etc., can be made, with financial advantage to the apothecary, by himself. In the laboratory we have demonstrated over and over again to the students the advantage of making these preparations and the effect has been good. The Pharmacopoeia has not received at the hands of the pharmacists the support it should. This is due, partly to the fact that it, probably, has not been held up to the students in sufficient force, as their guide. Many pharmacists look upon the Pharmacopoeia as a book of reference but not something for daily use in their stores. If I were asked to answer the question as it is printed here I should say 'No' emphatically. I think it proper to increase the line of products manufactured by the pharmacist because, firstly, he can manufacture preparations at least as low and, in many instances, lower than he can purchase them from the wholesale manufacturer; secondly, he is in a position, as regards the necessary implements and apparatus, to make quite a considerable number of preparations; thirdly, his education, at present, is such that he is eminently competent to do it; fourthly, he rises in the estimation of himself, the physicians with whom he comes in contact and the public generally. When a physician goes into a store and asks for



an extract of this drug or an elixir of that, it is generally the case that the druggist says, 'I have a preparation by A., B., or C.,' or he will say, 'I have only D's in whom I have implicit confidence.' He rarely says, Doctor, I have my own preparation.' How rarely has he nerve to say, 'I make my own preparations.' 'I believe you will find my preparations to be as good as any other manufacturer's.

"There is one factor which has tended to lessen the manufacture of products by the retail pharmacists and that is the demoralized status of the drug trade. The apothecary has grown much lazier, and often it is laziness that prevents him from manufacturing things he could make. In dull times he could utilize spare moments in the store in saving not only cents but dollars, preparing his own line of preparations. The failure of pharmacists to make their own preparations is not chargeable to incompetency, but, chiefly, to the love of ease. Of course there are some apothecaries who are not competent, just as there are some physicians who are not competent to diagnose a case, but why the imputation should be applied to the educated apothecary I fail to see."

PRESIDENT HYNSON:—"There are druggists who go to their stores at seven or eight o'clock in the morning and work steadily at the counter until twelve at night. Would not this man find it necessary to employ an assistant, should he undertake to manufacture his own preparations? Then, would it pay to make his own pharmaceuticals, considering this extra expense? I know drug clerks do not get very large salaries, but we must add other expenses, in the shape of losses, etc. Take, on the other hand a man who has nothing to do, plenty of time, what need has he to prepare anything? What use is he going to make of his product? These are questions to be considered before we come to any definite conclusion as to whether the Pharmacists should manufacture their own products or not. The items of time, and employment of additional help are to be considered."

CHAS. DOHME:—"Gentlemen;—I did not intend to speak on this subject—I thought I would listen. I have heard Professor Caspari touch on the second part of the Query, that the pharmacist should rest under an imputation of incompetency. There may be some manufacturers who have made this charge, I should like to be exonerated from it. I never thought, uttered or let it be understood that the educated pharmacist is not competent to make what he generally buys and buys for the reason of the lack of time, or because of the small portions required of certain preparations. If the pharmacist should want to manufacture the preparations I refer to, he would certainly need an extra man for the purpose his ordinary help would not be sufficient. I have had some experience as a retail druggist and know that often if not incompetent, we would lack time to make these pharmaceuticals,

which are used every day. Particularly is this the case regarding new drugs described in articles, which appear in the journals, by physicians. New experiments must be made. The list increases every day."

"If the pharmacist should wish to make them, it would occupy so much of his time that he would find it impossible to do so. To supply such demands the wholesale manufacturer has stepped in and has become a very necessary part of the drug business of late years. We are not the enemies of the pharmacists, but like them are in the manufacturing business to make our living."

J. F. HANCOCK :—"For thirty five years I was behind the counter. My ambition was to be a manufacturer in a small way and had some personal experience in that line. I tried to harmonize the duties of the shop and those of the laboratory, but I gave it up in despair. The outcry against the manufacturer on the part of the retailers is, in the main, unjust. We have some men in the retail business who are unworthy of their calling and we have some in the manufacturing of drugs who are unworthy of confidence. The fact is, there should be a unity of action. The manufacturer is an important factor in pharmacy, the wholesale druggist is an important factor in the drug business and the retailer is an important man in the community. These ought to harmonize their efforts and help each other. It is impossible to do two things at the same time, and my observation for many years has been that a man who loves the work of the laboratory hates the work of the shop and, the man who loves the work of the shop hates the work of the laboratory. They are unsuited to each other; yet there are some few men who can harmonize the two, they can do as well in one as they can in the other. These are the exceptions. Pharmacists and physicians who usually make the outcry against the manufacturer are those who are constantly thinking their duty is to attend to the business of others. There is nothing to prevent the pharmacist who has a love for his profession and is qualified, from conducting both branches of trade, and there are a great many who do, and yet when it comes to getting always from the many retailers the same preparation, you meet an impossibility. All of the large manufacturers, while they have some excellent preparations, have some which are poor. A man grows strong in that in which he is interested, and he makes a preparation excellent, because he is interested in that one thing, and it is sometimes a query in our minds whether we are not giving too particular attention to one thing to the neglect of everything else."

"We feel encouraged to repeat experiments over and over again and are not satisfied, as in the case of Sir Humphrey Davy. He was not disposed to accept what other chemists said and set out to experiment for himself, and he went through twenty-five experiments before he could prove to his own mind that it was true, that water is oxygen and

hydrogen. So it is with all of us who are engaged in a work so varied, so intricate, which requires so much skill. We are doing one thing well and another thing very poorly. While I was in the retail business, I learned the wisdom of carefully looking into the matter in a practical way, of finding the excellent preparation offered by one manufacturer and rejecting those which he offered not of the highest grade going to another manufacturer for those. I always took pleasure in making what I could, but refused to attempt those things for which I had no facilities or particular qualification."

The President here announced the following Committee on Nominations, to report at the time designated for the election of officers: J. F. Hancock, Levin D. Collier, D. M. R. Culbreth, D. C. Aughinbaugh, Steiner Schley.

On motion the meeting took a recess until 2.30 o'clock.

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### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Meeting was called to order at 2.30 o'clock, President in the chair.

The President suggested that the Report of the Legislative Committee be heard before Mr. Sams' address.

Robert S. McKinney read the following report:

*To the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Legislation begs leave to report that a meeting of a majority of its members was held in Baltimore, November 15th, in response to a call of the Chairman.

Prof. H. R. Slack, Secretary of Georgia Board of Pharmacy, and President Hynson had been invited to attend and were present. Mr. R. S. Kinney was elected Secretary.

The law submitted by our predecessors was carefully considered and several changes suggested, the principal one being the abolishment of annual registration. Following your instruction as embodied in the adopted resolution offered by Mr. Corning, the Chairman and Secretary were requested to mail, printed copies of the proposed law and the law now in force for Baltimore City, together with a circular letter, which is herewith submitted, to every pharmacist in the State urging, not only our members but other druggists as well, to submit to

the Chairman any criticisms or suggestions for change that might be deemed desirable. In reply quite a number of letters were received and nearly all were favorable to the law as submitted.

The only changes suggested were that it be made more stringent and that it should tend toward the regulation of the furnishing of medicine by physicians.

The Chairman was also requested to employ a lawyer and have a bill drawn conforming, in his judgment, to the wishes of a majority of the pharmacists in the state. The Hon. Conway W. Sams was employed and a bill drawn and submitted to the Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Jan. 15th. The bill was accepted and it was agreed to take the draft at once to Annapolis and have it introduced in the House of Delegates.

The Commissioners of Pharmacy for Baltimore City had been invited to the meeting, but, unfortunately, came in very late: after action had been taken and arrangements made to go to Annapolis.

Hon. Chas. J. H. Ganter, a pharmacist, member of the House, kindly consented to introduce the bill, which was promptly done and it was then referred to Committee on Hygiene and this committee had unanimously agreed to report the bill favorably. But before this could be done, objection was made to it by the Maryland College Pharmacy and your Chairman, upon receipt of this complaint, referred the matter to Mr. Corning and President Hynson, requesting them to act as a special committee, meet the gentlemen appointed by the College and if possible adjust matters to the satisfaction of that body.

A conference was held and differences discussed, resulting in an agreement upon the terms of a new bill. President Hynson was requested to assist Counsel Sams in the preparation of a draft embodying the changes agreed upon. The resulting bill proved satisfactory to the College representatives and really seems an improved and greatly simplified document, which is submitted to you for your careful consideration.

This revised bill was taken to Annapolis and the Committee on Hygiene requested to substitute it for the one introduced by Mr. Ganter. This was done by the Committee offering it, after several changes had been made, as an amendment to the first bill. It was ordered printed, but when it came up for the second reading was indefinitely postponed by a large majority.

The chief causes of the opposition were objectionable amendments insisted upon by some druggists in regard to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and because the country merchants, quite a number of whom were members of the House of Delegates, were afraid their sales of drugs would be interfered with.

Even after this disaster had befallen us, your Committee promptly called a conference of those, who had actively taken part in the work



and at this meeting which was largely attended, it was decided to take the revised bill to Annapolis and get it re-introduced. This was done the same evening by Vice-President Cook, who was able to get his brother, a member of the House, to introduce it at once. It was referred to the same Committee and the next day quite a good delegation went to Annapolis to win friends for it, if possible.

There seemed some chance of success, but owing to the few days of the session remaining and the great press of business, our bill was allowed to sleep in the Committee, and we have to acknowledge that we are, for the time, at least, defeated.

We have, however, as some compensation for our pains, a bill, which we believe, if enacted as a law, will be satisfactory and effective, we have also won experience, which tells us that a form of law must be agreed upon by all concerned and interested as long before the next meeting of the legislature as possible. That concerted action is absolutely necessary. That the country merchant must be conciliated, if possible, before the next meeting of the legislature and to this end your Committee suggests that all such merchants now handling drugs be allowed by the proposed law to register. That all others, who thereafter propose engaging in the sale of medicines be required to qualify as pharmacists.

This will not only avoid opposition but will win their support for obvious reasons.

Your Committee also suggests that it will be necessary to make the pharmacists of the State understand that existing evils, which have resulted mainly from inactivity on their part can not be remedied by legislation. We can only hope to prevent other and greater injustices; trusting that time will finally right the wrongs already done our profession.

Very respectfully,

J. E. HENRY, Chairman,  
A. J. CORNING,  
ROBT. S. McKINNEY,  
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH,  
THOS. H. JENKINS.

## A BILL.

Entitled an act to prevent and punish the adulteration and falsification of medicines, and to prevent incompetent persons from conducting business as pharmacists or vending at retail drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use in the State of Maryland, and to repeal chapter four hundred and fourteen of the Acts passed January session of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and as amended by chapter one hundred and fifty-one of the Acts of Assembly January session eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

WHEREAS, many unskilled and unqualified persons are engaged in vending at retail, mixing and compounding drugs, medicines and chemicals, to the great danger of the health and lives of the people of the State of Maryland and as it is expedient that legislation be had to remedy said evil ; therefore

SECTION. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be lawful for any person to open, own or conduct any pharmacy for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use unless such person shall be or shall employ and place in charge and continue to keep in charge of such pharmacy, a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this Act, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every pharmacy, store or shop where drugs, medicines or chemicals are sold at retail or displayed for sale at retail, or where physicians prescriptions are compounded or which has upon it the sign of "Pharmacist," "Pharmacy," "Apothecary," or "drug store" or exhibits the characteristic show bottle or globes filled with colored liquids, shall be considered a pharmacy within the meaning of this Act.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That a registered pharmacist shall be a person who has had four continuous years practical experience in a pharmacy where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded and has passed a satisfactory examination before the Maryland Board of Pharmacy hereinafter mentioned, or one who is at the time this Act takes effect, on his own account or a manager in charge personally and actively engaged in the business of a dispensing pharmacist and in the preparation of physicians prescriptions and in the vending at retail and compounding of drugs, medicines and chemicals or one who is registered as a pharmacist in Baltimore City at the time of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 4. Be it enacted, That a qualified assistant shall be a person who has had at least two continuous years of practical experience in a pharmacy where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and has passed satisfactorily such an examination, as may be

prescribed by the Maryland Board of pharmacy for such qualified assistants or one who at the time this Act takes effect shall have been employed or engaged for one year or more continuously in a pharmacy where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, such qualified assistants shall only act in the absence of the registered pharmacist in charge of the pharmacy in which the qualified assistant is engaged, and then only under such regulations as the Board of Pharmacy may prescribe, but such qualified assistant cannot engage in business on his own account or take entire charge or manage any pharmacy.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association shall nominate of the most skilled and competent pharmacists of the State of Maryland fifteen persons, ten of whom shall reside in the City of Baltimore, and the remaining five in the counties of the State, from which number the Governor shall appoint five commissioners, three of whom shall be residents of the City of Baltimore and the remaining two residents of the counties, who shall constitute the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, whose duty it shall be to faithfully and impartially execute, or cause to be executed, all the provisions and requirements of this Act; the said commissioners of pharmacy shall hold office as follows: One to serve five years, one four years, one three years, one two years and one, one year, in the first instance and thereafter annually the Governor shall appoint from five persons whose names shall be submitted by the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association, one person to serve as a member of said board for the term of five years; the said commissioners shall within thirty days after notification of their appointment, each subscribe to an oath before the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, or before the clerk of the Circuit court for the county in which he resides, to impartially and faithfully discharge the duties prescribed by this Act; the position of any commissioner appointed under this Act who shall fail to qualify within the time and in the manner hereinbefore named, shall be vacant; the Governor shall fill all vacancies occurring from amongst the persons nominated by the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That said commissioners being duly qualified shall within thirty days after their appointment meet and organize by the election from their own number of a president and a secretary and a treasurer, said officers shall be elected for the term of one year, and shall perform the duties prescribed by the board; three members of the board shall constitute a quorum; the secretary and the treasurer shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board, and also shall receive the amount of their traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties; the other members of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses



incurred in the performance of their official duties, said salary, per diem and expenses shall be paid from the fees received and penalties recovered under the provisions of this Act; and all monies received in excess of said per diem, allowances and other expenses above mentioned, shall be disposed of as provided in section eight.

SEC 7. And be it enacted, That the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy shall hold meetings at least once in three months in the City of Baltimore, or such other place as it may deem expedient for the transaction of such business as shall pertain to its duties and for the examination of each and every person who shall desire to engage in vending at retail any drugs, medicines, or chemicals for medicinal use or in compounding and dispensing physicians prescriptions in the State of Maryland, touching his competency and qualifications as a pharmacist or qualified assistant, and upon being satisfied that the person so examined is competent and qualified to vend at retail, drugs, medicines and chemicals for medicinal use, and to compound and dispense physicians prescriptions safely and without jeopardy to the health and lives of the people of the State of Maryland; it shall grant such person a certificate and shall register him as a pharmacist, or qualified assistant, as the case may be, and the said Board of Pharmacy shall publish notice of its meetings, two weeks prior to their taking place, in two issues of at least two daily papers of general circulation in the State of Maryland and this publication shall constitute good and sufficient notice of such meetings.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That any person who, after the passage of this Act, does vend at retail any drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use whatever, or compounds and dispenses physicians prescriptions, in the State of Maryland, without complying with all the requirements of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty or a fine of fifty dollars for each and every week he shall continue to so vend at retail any drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or compound and dispense physicians prescriptions in the State of Maryland, as aforesaid, said penalty or fine to be sued for in the name of the State of Maryland, before a justice of the peace, as small debts are now recoverable; said penalty or fine to go to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy appointed under this Act, to be used as a fund for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the several counties and the City of Baltimore, at the request of the said Board of Pharmacy, to prosecute any person who shall have violated any requirement of this Act.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That the said Maryland Board of Pharmacy shall have a book of registration, open at some convenient place, in which they shall register and re-register correctly all pharmacists and qualified assistants entitled to be registered or re-registered under

this Act, giving their exact location, and it shall be the duty of every pharmacist and qualified assistant to register with the Board of Pharmacy any change of his location within ten days from the time such change is made; any registered pharmacist or qualified assistant, violating this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for each week he so remains without registration as required by this Act, said penalty or fine to be recovered and disposed of as directed in section eight of this Act; and any person who shall attempt to procure registration for himself or for any other person under this Act, by making or causing to be made by others, any false statement in regard to the conduct of the business for any pharmacy or registers at or for any pharmacy when he himself is not actively engaged or employed at such pharmacy, or having registered at or for any pharmacy engage in any other business or profession without having a registered pharmacist to take charge of said pharmacy, during his absence, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subjected to a fine of fifty dollars.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That any pharmacist who shall forward to the Maryland Board of pharmacy on or before the fifteenth day of July next, after the passage of this Act satisfactory proof, supported by his affidavit, that he was engaged in the business of a dispensing pharmacist on his own account or as a manager in charge of a pharmacy in this state at the time this Act takes effect, shall, upon the payment to the said Board of the fee of two dollars, be granted a certificate of registration as a registered pharmacist without examination; and annually thereafter he shall pay to said Board a sum not exceeding one dollar so long as he continues to act as a registered pharmacist. In case of failure or neglect to register as herein provided, the advantage given by this section shall be forfeited; provided that this section shall not apply to any pharmacist engaged in business in the City of Baltimore who has not registered as required by an Act entitled "An Act to prevent incompetent persons from conducting business as pharmacists or vending at retail drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use in the City of Baltimore," approved April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two and amended by the repeal re-enactment of sections two and nine, chapter ninety-one, passed at January session, eighteen hundred and ninety-two such persons not being entitled to registration shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination before the Maryland Board of Pharmacy.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That any assistant or clerk in pharmacy not less than eighteen years of age, who shall not have the qualifications of a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this Act, who, at the time this Act takes effect shall have been employed or engaged for one year or more continuously in a pharmacy as described in this Act, and shall furnish satisfactory evidences, together with his

affidavit to that effect, to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, shall upon making application for registration and upon payment to the said Board of the fee of one dollar within ninety days after this Act takes effect be granted a certificate of registration as a qualified assistant without examination, annually thereafter he shall pay to such Board the sum of fifty cents so long as he continues to act as a qualified assistant.

SEC. 12. And be it enacted, That the Maryland Board of Pharmacy shall demand and receive from each applicant for examination who shall desire to become a registered pharmacist a fee of five dollars, which fee shall entitle such applicant, if deemed competent by the said Board, to a certificate of registration as registered pharmacist for one year; annually thereafter such registered pharmacist shall pay to the said Board one dollar for certificate of re-registration so long as he continues to act as registered pharmacist and said Maryland Board of Pharmacy shall demand and receive from each applicant for examination who desires to become a qualified assistant a fee not exceeding five dollars, which fee shall entitle such applicant, if deemed competent by the said board to registration as qualified assistant for one year; annually thereafter such qualified assistant shall pay to said Board fifty cents for registration so long as he continues to act as a qualified assistant. In case of the failure of any applicant to pass the required examination, such applicant shall be entitled to one other examination without charge, but such subsequent examination shall not be granted until six months after the previous examination. Every certificate of registration or re-registration granted under this Act shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies.

SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That in case of the death of a registered pharmacist doing business under the provisions of this Act, his legal representatives may continue said business for the benefit of the estate of the said deceased, under the control and management of a registered pharmacist, subject to the requirements of this Act.

SEC. 14. And be it enacted, That no person unless he shall be a registered pharmacist or a registered qualified assistant as provided by this Act, shall be allowed to compound or dispense drugs, medicines or prescriptions, or to sell at retail or dispense poisons for medicinal use, except under the actual supervision of a registered pharmacist, and any registered pharmacist violating this Act or permitting its violation in any store under his charge or management shall be subject to a penalty or fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered and disposed of as directed in section eight of this Act; provided that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any practicing physician from preparing and dispensing his own prescriptions; nor shall it apply to or prevent the sale of patent or proprietary medicines; nor shall it prevent the sale of

medicines of official strength put up in original packages bearing the name and address of the person or persons by whom put up or manufactured.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That any person who shall falsify or adulterate, or cause to be falsified or adulterated, any drug or medicinal substance, or any preparation authorized or recognized by the pharmacopœia of the United States or used or intended to be used in medical practice or shall mix or cause to be mixed with any drug or medicinal substance, any foreign or inert substance whatever that may destroy or weaken its medicinal effect, and shall sell or cause the same to be sold for medicinal purposes with fraudulent intent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the State of Maryland all articles so adulterated; on complaint being entered, the Maryland Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ a competent analyst or chemist, whose duty it shall be to examine into the alleged adulteration or falsification, and report upon the result of his investigation and if said report justifies such action, the said board shall duly cause the prosecution of the offenders, as provided in this Act.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all Act and parts of Acts, so far as they may be in conflict with this Act, are hereby declared void and of no effect.

SEC. 17. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Dr. Culbreth moved that the report of the Committee be accepted and the Committee held over or discharged according to the sense of the meeting. Seconded.

DELEGATE.—“Is the Committee a standing committee or one appointed each year?”

A delegate suggested that the Committee be made a standing committee.

This was objected to.

Dr. Hancock asked whether the law should not be read.

The President thought it would be well to act on Dr. Culbreth's motion. “And after we have heard Mr. Sams' address, we can take action on the law. This afternoon was set apart for the discussion of the matter of legislation.”

The President put Dr. Culbreth's motion.

Some discussion took place as to whether accepting a report was equivalent to adopting it.



Motion to receive the report carried.

The President said his idea was to have discussion of the matter, but to postpone it until after Mr. Sams' address.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH.—“This report has now become the property of the Association, the Association has done nothing to adopt that report. If we want to dispose of it there must be another action. It is now in the hands of the Committee; it is for the Association to say what shall be done with it.”

Motion to postpone discussion carried.

MR. SAMS.—“Mr. President and Members of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association,—I would like to say in beginning, that this is a new field for me and by reason of that fact an interesting one. When I was first consulted about this pharmacy law, the idea struck me that it would be necessary for me to brush up my knowledge of chemistry, but that was quickly disposed of when I thought that I would be in the midst of eminent chemists, and to show any knowledge of that subject would be ridiculous.

To address myself briefly to the law which this Association proposes to the Legislature of Maryland to be passed,—Going over the history of the matter somewhat, I find from an investigation of the pharmacy laws, of the United States that this agitation has continued for some twenty-five years. Connected with that fact we have an interesting history of pharmacy in Maryland. The Maryland College of Pharmacy was one of the first to begin the teaching of pharmacy, not the first, perhaps, Boston and Philadelphia were ahead, but Baltimore was among the first. That being the historical position of Baltimore in this matter, it seems a very unusual state of things that Baltimore or Maryland should be one of the last States of the Union to have a good pharmacy law. Even such out-of-the-way place as the territory of Oklahoma has a pharmacy law. To come down to Maryland, the only law in existence is a local law applying to the City of Baltimore. Said law is an excellent one for us, if it could reach all, or remain on the statute books until we get a law applying to the whole State. The practice and maintenance of these laws can be regulated by the State, and practice in pharmacy can also be regulated by the State. There you have your legal position clear. The proposed law for the State was one drawn after a very varied career, as your Committee on Legislation has told you. That Committee devoted a great deal of time and attention to it. I had a good many conversations with your President, who gave the most painstaking thought and a great deal of his time to the subject. The result of all the interviews and conferences on the subject is a law which seems to me to be fair and reasonable, which has for its aim the preservation of all the vested interests. It does not try to take away from any man the right of making a living in the profes-

sion of pharmacy. The law as it now stands will be found to be eminently fair, serving as far as possible not to interfere with any just rights of the members of your profession throughout the State. Of course the reason for the passage of the law is so clear that it is not necessary even for me at this time to enter into an argument on its behalf. If you will turn to the first clause of it, you will find it states, that, "many unskilled and unqualified persons are engaged in vending at retail, mixing and compounding drugs, medicines and chemicals, to the great danger of the health and lives of the people of the State of Maryland;" I think that a mere statement of the situation in this State of ours is sufficient argument for the passage of the law.

I hope that the Association will have time to give it a most careful investigation. It is a subject which appeals to all of us, to you professional gentlemen, and to me as a part of the public at large. You are interested in protecting your profession, I as a citizen to be protected. A great many of us can protect ourselves by always going to an efficient pharmacy, but others cannot; therefore it is necessary to call in the help of the State.

Another thing! Were this Association not a body organized as it is it would be impossible to put a law on the statute books. We know from experience in Annapolis, from the varied interests pulling and hauling in different ways, how hard it is to do anything. Therefore it is a question of organization,—this is the means by which you will pass your law. This Association is represented throughout the entire State. In that connection I have had a great deal of experience, both disappointing and pleasant. I have had laws passed which I never hoped to get through and have been defeated in others which I fully expected to get passed. It is necessary for the Association to strengthen its organization for the future passage of this law. You branch out all through the State, you touch almost every point, and if the members will be fully alive, which I think they are, to the importance of this legislation, I believe the Legislature of '98 will pass this law.

This is the anniversary of the first introduction of the State Pharmacy Law. From the time of its introduction you have been fighting your battle. Perhaps this is a fortunate date. The decade beginning in the year 1898 may witness passage of such legislation as you think right. Now the great mistake, it strikes me, that is made in all of the sciences and in the professions is the too easy admission to these bodies. In the Law it is the case. The same thing applies to the profession of pharmacy. One of the many things provided in this proposed law, outside of the protection to the community and public in general, is that men can not enter this profession when unqualified. It is certain that when men can enter your profession only when qualified the profession of pharmacy will rise to a new dignity; it means that wherever a body of pharmacists are collected for the purpose of carrying on their work,

men entering their profession must be properly educated and therefore it is a body qualified to conduct their business and the public has every confidence in it. If the entrance into my profession was so arranged that only a qualified man could come into it, we would not have the trouble we do have sometimes with all sorts of unpleasant happenings.

Your law aims at two things : it is a protection to yourselves and to the public at large, at the same time makes it incumbent upon a man when he applies for admission into your profession to be competent to conduct the business. The way to pass this law is this : it is instigated by a wish for better things ; it is brought about by a desire for improvement and for advancement in your profession. Now prepare for the Legislature of 1898. I happen to be at the head of an active national body of men also looking to that Legislature of '98, and I begin to think we are all longing to get at that Legislature. I am preparing for it by a most earnest appeal to organization. I want to ask you to bear in mind the same thing. Look forward to that Legislature for the purpose of passing the law. It will come through agitation and education. If the public at large reaches the conclusion and are educated up to it that there is need for this law, there will be no question of its passage. The only way is by continual agitation, to keep before the public the need and desire to pass the law. If it is the wish of this Association to discuss the law in any way, you may ask questions ; it is a paper of some length. Here the law is in about the shape as agreed upon. I feel sure that after careful consideration of suggestions that the members of the Association may think proper to make, you will feel satisfied that this is a good and wise law, and if it is not as you desire it, the question of improvement is bound to come. Of course we all feel desirous as Marylanders to see this good old State of ours taken care of in all respects. We don't want to see her behind all the other States, or one of the last States to put upon the statute books a law which is so important and necessary to the public at large."

PRESIDENT.—"I am sure the Association is very much obliged to Mr. Sams for his address, and if he has the time, we will be glad to have him remain with us, that he may enter into the discussion of the matter."

J. F. HANCOCK.—"I would suggest that Mr. Sams read the law for us, as he can give an explanation of the construction."

PRESIDENT.—"It should not be necessary to read it all."

Mr. McKinney moved that Mr. Sams should read those sections which had been changed. It was so ordered.

President introduced Professor Base of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Section II, a description of a drug store, was read.



DR. HANCOCK.—“That clause was thought necessary for the reason that the Board of Pharmacy has had difficulty to get the evidence necessary to prosecute cases, and this was to save the Board a great deal of annoyance with persons selling drugs in places simply having the appearance of a shop.”

PRESIDENT.—“The changes so far, are as to the character of the registered pharmacist, all graduates must be examined. It is also stated that the applicant must have had four years experience as a pharmacist.”

The President called Mr. J. E. Henry to the chair.

PRESIDENT.—“In making the law we first tried to register only those who had been in business four years. We then got that down to three and then, to two years and finally agreed to register everybody engaged in business at the time of the passage of that law. It is not therefore as effective as we would desire. We tried to make it suit the Legislature.”

Section XIV was read.

A DELEGATE.—“Is there a licensed pharmacist in the State of Maryland?”

PRESIDENT.—“Not outside of the City of Baltimore. The question may come up as to what a pharmacist is. While the bill was in the hands of the Committee we found that certain druggists of the State had written to delegates saying that unless this law were made very stringent they would oppose it. It was a very unfortunate thing for them to do. They insisted that the sale of drugs should be confined to registered pharmacists and within certain areas around them—within five miles of the registered pharmacists. They took the ground that if a registered pharmacist was within five miles, that was sufficient. Of course every merchant and dealer in the State was opposed to its passage. I was told there would be no trouble in getting this through but the Legislature was not so stupid as some thought. This had more to do with the defeat of the Bill than anything else. I suggest that all merchants who are now doing business, selling drugs, at the time of the passage of the law be allowed to register. They would then want a law for the very reason that we want it. I believe that this will be the only way we can get a law on the statute books of Maryland, to grant these merchants full privileges of pharmacists. They are in business now, they are selling drugs. The public needs protection 'tis true, but they seem unable to win that, we can only hope to benefit future generations.”

MR. AUGHINBAUGH.—“Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest to what has been said on this subject as to what these people, who are merchants, want in conjunction with the pharmacists

or druggists. Suppose any blacksmith, wagon maker or carpenter could go to work and put up half a dozen bottles of some mixture and call himself a druggist without spending one dollar in learning the business ; what danger the community is running at his hands ! We had better be without any law at all. We are asking for legislation for the protection of the people of the commonwealth of the State of Maryland in the hands of the gentlemen who are qualified to follow this business. If we are not qualified, I am willing to go before the Board to know if I am qualified, if I am not I will gracefully step down and out. But that Board would not have authority to examine those who have been in business for a certain length of time. This makes them qualified and thereby protects the citizens of our State to that extent. I would make no concessions so far as I am concerned, and I would put nothing of that kind on the statute books of Maryland. ”

MR. MCKINNEY. — “I think Section XIV covers that ground fully and I am opposed to the recommendation as made in the report of the Committee, so far as giving the country merchant a registered pharmacist’s privileges. It is not treating the pharmacist fairly and not treating the public fairly. The bill we want passed is for the benefit of the public, not for the druggist alone, it is mainly for the benefit of the public. Section XIV, as given by Mr. Sams, gives all the protection that any reasonable country merchant can ask for.”

PRESIDENT. — “I hope I am understood in this matter. I want the law as stringent as possible. The Committees on Legislation, since 1868, have been very much discouraged. There has been great opposition made at each legislature to bills of this kind. If the merchant had been admitted as a pharmacist, at that time, in 1868, after four years he would have had the experience ordinarily required to equip him for pharmacy, and a proper law would have been in force since then. I am looking to the future, only four years ahead, if this is the time required for a person to accumulate enough practical experience. Is it better for us to get a law on the statute books and in four years have all experienced pharmacists, or, go on year after year, trifling with these incompetent men who are in business ? We do not remedy the matter as it is. At the end of four years, by such a law, these men will have experience and then, after that, no others are admitted. It seems the only practical way to get a law passed. Whether the means justify the ends or not I hope the Association will decide. I am not fully convinced that this is the proper plan. I simply make this statement as an argument in favor of the bill, at the same time do not commit myself. Is it not wiser to admit these men as pharmacists and give them the protection of the law if thereby we can prevent others getting in ? ”

J. F. HANCOCK. — “In my opinion it would be very unwise for this Association to recommend, or for the pharmacists of the State of Mary-

land to accept any such proposition as our President has just stated. If you allow the country merchant to come in under the law and give him a license to expand himself in manufacturing pharmaceuticals, it will be a great injury to the profession. The law means something or it means nothing and the object of this law is to protect the public. The primary effect is to those who are patrons of the pharmacists, the secondary benefit comes to the pharmacists who are protected against the abuse of ignorance."

In Maryland, as has been referred to, we have been working and have been disappointed from year to year, since 1868. Maryland was one of the first states to get to work on this subject of pharmaceutical legislation. The whole question was an inspiration from the Modified Medical Law of England, enacted in 1852; a law such as we are trying to enact here. Their society was established in '40 ours in '41. The English pharmacists agitated the subject and were disappointed as we have been, and they continued in this way for years, and all their efforts were imperfect, unsatisfactory, as ours have been and will be for years to come, but they kept on hammering at this one bill all the time until 1867, when they secured a very good pharmacy law, and this question of law was then taken up in this country by the American Pharmaceutical Association. A committee was appointed to make a draft. This general law was accepted by the Association but it became necessary in the states, working in this effort, to modify it to suit the individual cases and conditions. In Maryland the College of Pharmacy first called a meeting, and not-with-standing nearly all those taking part in it have died, this work has been going on ever since.

The first law was drawn by a lawyer and was so full of holes that you could drive carts through it. It didn't amount to anything. This law, now presented, in my opinion, is the best that has ever been prepared. I know that a good deal of care was taken to formulate it; objections to the old laws were carefully considered and helped the formation of this. After the law had been formulated and failed to pass, the Board of Pharmacy, of which I was a member, took this plan, we spent the evening together, went carefully over it section by section, and reviewed the text, and we thought this would meet the objections to the existing law and would be as good as anything we could get. Now to pass a law legislating a man out of business I believe would not be constitutional. We cannot do that. We cannot require men already in business to come up and pass an examination, but we can legislate for the future. Hence, if we will do in the next two years differently from what we have done in the past, we may have some chance to have this law passed; the only way for us to get a law at all is to commence a long time previous to the assembling of the legislature; so we are not premature in beginning action just now. If this law were published in the

proceedings of this meeting and placed in the hands of every pharmacist in the State of Maryland and gotten out without much delay, the pharmacists knowing its provisions, having time to study it, will become educators of the patrons and get the people interested; and if the people will bestir themselves in this good work and use their influence for their own protection, I do not think there should be any trouble in getting the law passed at the next session of the Legislature in 1898. But we should begin the work at once. Failure in the past has been in delaying the work until the Legislature has assembled and then going down during the session and when the members of the Legislature were in turmoil over the various other duties occupying their attention, we have failed to get that recognition which we have deserved. Besides the pharmacists have been informed of the nature of the bill we have to present.

PRESIDENT.—“The Committee sent a copy of the law to every pharmacist in the State.”

MR. HANCOCK.—“The law which this Association had agreed to would have been a calamity if it had been passed. Some of the gentlemen thought to get anything on the statute books was a beginning. We want the best beginning we can get. When you get a law with many good qualities, then you can get amendments more easily than you can get original laws. I know it is a fact, that some of the pharmacists of the country have poisoned the minds of their legislators against the law. They do not know what it means. Many thought it meant to legislate them out of business, or that it would require those men who were already in business, who were not experienced in pharmacy to pass an examination before the Board. The man who had invested his capital and knew that he was ignorant would not willingly go before the Board, and the only way to reject them would be to get his legislators to refuse to favor the bill. But if we make this an educational matter, invoking the aid of every pharmacist to use his influence with the public, we will stand some chance of success. If any one is interested, it is the man who is to take the medicine, he would see the appalling and great danger that faces him. We should commence this work in earnest at this meeting and put this draft in the hands of every pharmacist in the State of Maryland at the earliest possible day, and then begin to agitate in every way we can this important question, so as to prepare the way for the Assembly in 1898.”

PRESIDENT.—“I move that the Report of the Legislative Committee be adopted as the sentiment and sense of the Association.”

Mr. Schulze amended that it be adopted by items.

Dr. Hancock rose to a point of order, saying the report of the Legislative Committee had been accepted.



PRESIDENT HYNSON.—“I amend my motion at the suggestion of Mr. Schulze, that it be considered *seriatim*.”

Secretary seconded the motion. Carried.

President read Section II of the Bill.—“As the law now stands the country merchant has the privilege of selling goods in original packages and he is to have that privilege. We can never get rid of the country merchant. If we permit him to come and register as a pharmacist we do the public no more harm than is done it now.”

MR. AUGHINBAUGH.—“I am not a graduate of pharmacy. I had a preceptor, I did not get my knowledge by intuition, but from instruction. I am speaking for the welfare of the people. It is for them to be protected and not for men as professional men alone, nor in a mercenary way. We have a profession as high as that of the physician, and we want protection just as he does. I don't believe in taking a position of that kind, simply to get a law through. Let us stick where we are and as time goes on the people will raise their hands and say, ‘Down with ignorance and up with intelligence and education in the way of medicine.’”

MR. HANCOCK.—“If such a law as that recommended by the Committee was passed nearly all the grocery store keepers in the State would qualify as druggists.”

PROF. CASPARI.—“I for one trust that this Association is not going to put itself on record in such a way. It would be a most disgraceful thing to do. The colleges all over the country are increasing their demands upon their students, and if we were to say that every Tom, Dick and Harry who sells blue mass shall be registered as a pharmacist in this State, I would resign from the Association. This is a disastrous move to recognize men who simply sell blue mass and dose out quinine by the spoonful, and put them on a level with educated men.”

PRESIDENT.—“The law as suggested by the Committee would not permit any man to register as a pharmacist, it only allows every man in business now, to remain.”

Prof. Caspari read Section 10.

MR. HYNSON.—“This is only a suggestion of the Committee.”

PROF. CASPARI.—“I beg leave to call the speaker's attention to one thing in Section 10, ‘if he should furnish satisfactory proof that he was engaged in the business of a dispensing pharmacist,’ it would depend upon the definition of these two words. The definition of ‘dispensing pharmacist’ should be put in the law.”



MR. HYNSON.—“The '88 law has some exemptions, allows men who are in business to stay, no matter whether they have experience or not.”

MR. SMITH.—“I most decidedly object to this, as a graduate of pharmacy. If these men were to register, nothing would prevent them from coming into Baltimore and practicing.”

MR. HYNSON.—“There is a clause which will cover that. There is no use discussing that point.”

MR. SMITH.—“Mr. Hynson claims that these men have some experience, what does it amount to? If selling shoes is ever going to make me a shoemaker, I would like to know it. This thing of selling will not make a man a druggist. It would be debasing pharmacy rather than elevating it to accept that resolution.”

MR. HANCOCK.—“This proposition that the country merchant who registers as a pharmacist cannot come to the city of Baltimore, I claim, is not in that law. The men in the State of Maryland anywhere who become registered pharmacists can come to Baltimore, or go out into the State, or wherever they please. It opens the door so wide that lots of men would come as a protection to themselves and register under our pharmacy law. It would be the most disgraceful thing that could be performed by a legislature. I move that part of the report be rejected.

Original question called for, that the suggestion of the Legislation Committee be adopted as the sense of this Association.

Mr. Smith called for the reading of the Section.

Question called, acted upon, lost.

PROF. CULBRETH.—“The gentlemen who have voted this proposition down should give some substitute.”

PROF. CASPARI.—“I think Section 14 will fill the bill.”

MR. HYNSON.—“The merchants have not been satisfied with it.”

PROF. CASPARI.—“Section 14 says that the country merchant shall not be allowed to compound or dispense drugs, medicines or prescriptions, or to sell at retail, or dispense poisons for medicinal use. It allows him to sell medicine of official strength, (if found deficient in strength he should be liable to the law,) in original packages bearing the name of the manufacturer.”

PROF. CULBRETH.—“The question is one of expediency, as this is not the sense of the meeting we must give something in return. How can we bring these men over? Every time we go down to Annapolis they defeat us. Cannot we overcome them by some substitution?”

MR. HANCOCK.—“This has already been explained to the satisfaction of some of the country merchants. As soon as this law passes, those who supply these country merchants pills, will put them up in convenient retail packages the sizes they want, and this will relieve these men of responsibility; the goods can be traced back to the party who supplied them. This will be a great convenience to these people. They will be supplied with small packages and there will be no difficulty.”

MR. AUGHINBAUGH.—“My friend Prof. Culbreth, thinks we ought to do something to satisfy these people. That is the way we have had our bill defeated every time we have come before the legislature. I think four years ago you had a bill passed for Baltimore City. We have had four meetings of the Legislature. Dr. Culbreth was the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation. He went to Annapolis. The Committee was called up at the College of Pharmacy. Dr. Culbreth made a report and a full one it was. He said,—“We cannot get the bill through for the State of Maryland, but I believe we can for the City of Baltimore.” That was all right. It was discussed in the Committee. There was one other gentleman from the country, I do not remember his name. The opinions of the country members were asked. There was not much to say. I said,—“Gentlemen, we are not like the dog in the manger, if we cannot eat ourselves we do not want to keep our city brothers from eating. We are willing to put our shoulder to the wheel and help them along in putting their bill through.” I did most cheerfully do all that I could for this bill. But at the same time I got these replies,—“Now gentlemen, if we go to work and can get this bill through for the City of Baltimore, there is no hope for the State of Maryland; we can ask to have our counties attached to the City of Baltimore’s Bill.” Two years afterwards one of the representatives from my county consented. I told him No, we don’t want Washington county tacked on to Baltimore City’s Bill.” He said, You are right, it is nothing but a local matter.” He came home one day and said,—“We are going to have a bill for the State, you wont get Washington county tacked on to Baltimore’s Bill.” I went to the legislators and just about the time I was going to introduce this bill, some one came from Baltimore and introduced one for the City, and I was told my bill was dead. If you cannot get this through as a local matter, you cannot do anything. Now about your suggestion, how are we going to pacify these gentlemen? If you want to pacify these gentlemen by making them pharmacists *we* are not going to be satisfied.”

DR. CULBRETH.—“I thought we might institute some method, allowing them to continue in the same line. It strikes me that if it is necessary to get the good will or co-operation of these men, can not we

by some method bring them into line, by saying, (We will permit you to handle certain things, possibly in a little more liberal form than that law allows.) These are the men who continue to defeat us, we must pacify that element."

MR. HYNSON.—"There are three counties,—Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert, which have no showing; they are absolutely without drug stores."

MR. BROWN.—"It would be a step in the right direction to make the Baltimore City Law applicable to the cities of Maryland of not less than two thousand inhabitants. Finally we may get the whole State."

MR. MCKINNEY.—"I move that the incoming Committee on Legislation be instructed to take this bill, before us now, as a model, have the bill printed and circulated among all the druggists of the State, with a request for suggestions from them for any changes to be made, and for that Committee to report at the next annual meeting and then prepare a bill for the coming Legislature of 1898."

MR. MCKINNEY.—"I put the motion to have something before the house, if it does not meet with your approbation, vote it down."

MR. J. F. HANCOCK.—"I am in favor of this matter being made an educational question, but we have discussed it and we have a great deal before us. Let us have it put in shape to be brought up in our next annual meeting. We will then have sufficient time to prepare for the incoming legislature."

MR. HYNSON repeated Mr. McKinney's motion.

MR. DOHME.—"It seems to me that we have overlooked one important matter in trying to push this bill through. That we should pay so much attention to the pharmacists is not so much to the purpose. What good does it do to send a copy to him? He is already favorable. What we do want is to get the public interested. When the Bankruptcy Bill was before the House the only thing that passed it through in a couple of weeks was the money spent in getting the general public interested enough to get their representatives to vote in its interests. The press of the City and State should be interested sufficiently to write articles on the subject, to bring out the importance of having such a law. The Henderson Bankruptcy Bill was gotten through only because there was money spent to get the general public interested and to have its voice felt in bringing pressure upon the representatives."

MR. HYNSON.—"Do you offer an amendment to this resolution?"

MR. DOHME.—"I move to amend the resolution to, besides sending a copy of the bill to the pharmacists, also get each of the newspapers of the City to publish it."

Mr. McKinney accepted the amendment.

MR. SMITH.—“We adopted that plan and had a very sad experience about six years ago. I worked with the Committee on Legislation nearly a year, for a week until midnight. We sent out the law, printed three months before our annual meeting with the request that the suggestions be returned; about two weeks before the meeting took place the printed law had been sent to every pharmacist in the State. On the day of the meeting I had received but two suggestions outside of the City of Baltimore. A few were made at the meeting subsequently and we debated the law; after considerable discussion, it finally came to nothing. There are more men in the City of Baltimore working for the State law than there are outside of it. They have no chance at these meetings. I doubt whether some of them know whether they want the law or not. The Committee ought to call the pharmacists' attention to the fact that they should educate the people in person and through the press.”

MR. DOHME.—“We have all been forcibly impressed with the power of the press in our recent election. If it had not been for the ‘*Baltimore Sun*’ the results would have been different. If we could get it sufficiently interested in the pharmacy law from a correct standpoint and get it to write editorials on it once in a while, it would have more effect than any other influence.”

MR. HYNSON.—“All this amounts to referring the matter to the Legislative Committee.”

Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

MR. HYNSON.—“That settles the legislative question for this year, I hope you are satisfied. The next thing in order is the report of the Secretary of the Pharmacy Board of Baltimore City.”

Dr. J. F. Hancock made the report for the Board.

Dr. Hancock said he had made a brief report of what the Board had done in 1896.

### REPORT BY MR. J. F. HANCOCK, Secretary.

It has been suggested that a report of the Pharmacy Board at this meeting might be of some interest. Beside the steward should render an account to his master of what has been done. The Pharmacy law now operated in Baltimore City, was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the January Session, 1892, and the Governor of the State appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Board. Prof. D. M. R. Culbreth, Dr. Edwin Eareckson and J. F. Hancock, who having qualified proceeded to the execution of the Law.

The previous Law, more imperfect and consequently more difficult to enforce having been superseded by the present Code, a new procedure was necessary.



A few pharmacists had in violation of the previous Law commenced business without having the sanction of the Board, and the Commissioners hesitated to proceed against them, with the uncertainty of gaining their case particularly as a violator of the law some time previous, had through the shrewdness of his lawyer gained his case, on the weakness of the law, putting the cost of trial and Court charges on the Commissioners.

In the fact that the office had been a labor of love and not of financial profit, such an order of things was not to be desired. At that time the Commissioners were the prosecutors. Under the law of 1892 the onerous duty of prosecuting offenders is the duty of the State's Attorney on the testimony of the Commissioners, and there registration clause made the position of slight remuneration and less risk.

There registration feature had been and is very objectionable to some pharmacists, and they paid the fee of one dollar very reluctantly.

Both the Law and the commissioners had many enemies, but the three brave men faced the storm with the olive branch, hoping to conquer without wounding.

They may not have succeeded but beyond question, the Law has more friends to-day by the course pursued. Unjust criticism has frequently been indulged by those who have been too exacting. Two influences have been met that at times became uncomfortable, viz: the feeling on the part of the pharmacists that they were being annually robbed of one dollar and the other, a seeming desire of some, that the commissioners should legislate every other fellow out of business. They would make wholesale charges against other's for violating the Code, and swear vengeance on the Board for not pouncing against them with the mighty arm of the Law and driving them out of business.

But the commissioners have uniformly refused radical measures, they were not desirous of bringing trouble on any but to enforce the Law in the best interest of Justice.

We sometimes look through glasses that reflect the color of our choice and would have other's do that which we could not have the courage to do ourselves.

To view the work of any organization from the outside presents a different picture to that to be seen on the inside.

In some cases where pharmacists were in arrears in registering a personal visit would be made for the purpose of meeting their argument against the Law, and hostility to the Board, whom they regarded as a common enemy, yet the work proceeded on the plan that you "can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar." The plan was effectual in most cases, sometimes it would fail.

The Commissioners found that their chief good to pharmacy was in conducting the examinations in a way to prevent incompetent persons commencing business on their own account either as owners, managers or relief.



In this harsh criticism has been indulged by some. For instance a pharmacist who had some time previously employed an assistant in whom he did not have much confidence. Should this same assistant, sometime after, come before the Board and pass a successful examination, the Board would be condemned by the former employer, who would not give any credit for improvement as the result of experience and study.

In some cases it would be the old story of "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell."

In our experience with Board work, extending over many years, it has been found that some of those who were at first rejected, have subsequently come before the Board very greatly improved, have passed satisfactory examinations and have become creditable practitioners of pharmacy, while had the law not been in existence, they would in their ignorance have entered the ranks of pharmacy, without any stimulus to make them students and would have been an enemy and a danger to themselves and to their customers, not possessing that modicum of knowledge necessary to make them safe in the practice of pharmacy.

The standard of the Board has been higher during the past year than ever before, the result of experience and deliberation and with the complexion of the present Board, we are assured that the standard will be maintained.

It was found that some who came before the Board were theoretically well informed, but poor manipulators, and on that account rejected.

With the changed condition of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, in not requiring four years of practical experience behind the counter, as one of the requisites for graduation, it became the duty of the Board to require an examination of the College graduates.

In their work they have been compelled in some cases to turn down those who have passed other Boards, and those who have graduated from University Schools of Pharmacy as well.

Under the law of 1892, there have been but two persons presented to the State's Attorney for prosecution, and in each case compromises were made by their attorneys with the State attorney, with consent of the Commissioners, but breaks have been hard down against those who have attempted to make Baltimore their refuge after being turned away from other state Boards.

The work of the Board confined as it has been to the City of Baltimore, has been insignificant, compared with that of the State Boards of those states having several large cities and otherwise large populations, and extending to the entire States, which is the case in most instances.

In Maryland we should blush to know that we have been legislating since 1868, without having secured for the entire State a law to regulate the practice of Pharmacy.

The work of the Board in Baltimore can establish proof of the importance and utility of such a pharmacy law, not only to the safety of the people, but as a just protection to the qualified pharmacists.

In the State of Maryland there are about five hundred pharmacists, a little more than three hundred of that number are in the City of Baltimore. This estimate is for number of pharmacies not the number of pharmacists actually employed.

Since the passage of the law of 1892, there have been examined 107 persons, sixty-four of those were granted the Board's certificate and forty-three were rejected; or, about forty per cent. of those examined have failed to pass, some of whom were totally unfit for the business.

It is to be hoped that this Association will, at this meeting, take such steps as will make the passage of a law for the whole state, at the next Session of the General Assembly, an assured fact. It has in its possession the best draft that has yet been made, and its publication and distribution in the year's Proceedings will place it before the pharmacists of the State in a manner to fully inform each one of its importance, and not allow any one to oppose it through ignorance of its importance.

Mr. Schulze read the following report of the Committee on Trade Interests :—

*To the Officers and Members of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Trade Interests desires to tender the following report: Immediately after the appointment of this Committee, the Chairman wrote to each member thereof requesting him to make notes of such incidents taking place during the year, that he might deem of sufficient importance to incorporate in a report at our annual meeting; although this did not have the full result desired, yet it no doubt created a more cordial feeling between the different members of the Committee, and we believe also a greater interest in the affairs of the Association; as the Chairman received during the year written assistance and encouragement from each member of the Committee.

Owing to a continuance of the depressed condition of all business during the year, the trade of the Apothecary has improved but very little if any and no less than eleven of our trade in Baltimore, as also two or three in the State at large, were compelled to make assignments, among them being the proprietors of several old established stands; sixteen stores in Baltimore and two in the State (of which we have been appraised) have changed hands; two members of our trade have been visited by fire and two have changed location.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last meeting of our Association, a large number of our Baltimore pharmacists had their already heavy burden of woes added to by being compelled to appear before the Collector of Internal Revenue for selling Pabst Malt Extract, and were compelled to pay a license of \$25 per year or a portion thereof, as it was claimed that this preparation could not be sold without an Internal Revenue License; however, we believe this matter was afterward favorably amended by the manufacturers of the article in dispute.

As to prices, whilst there is no great change in them, yet, notwithstanding the fact that the retailer is and has been compelled to sell at a lower margin, yet the jobbers and manufacturers have increased prices on several of the so-called rebate articles; which is undoubtedly the result of the wholesale and manufacturing trade being well organized, whilst the retail trade is not; for we firmly believe if threefourths of the retail trade of our State were members of our Association and a like number in other States of their respective associations, the retailer would have no trouble in demanding his just recognition from all with whom he deals; however, we have been informed that a movement has been organized in the East that will be suggested here to-day, to remedy the evil of price-cutting, if entered into, by the drug trade.

Another of the growing evils from which the drug trade suffers in the City of Baltimore and most likely elsewhere in the State, is the increased number of dispensaries that are patronized by thousands of persons who could well afford to pay for medicines as well as medical attendance, and it is a question demanding our close attention how, to remedy this.

At the recent meeting of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, this was the subject of a paper read, showing that the Medical profession are awaking to the injury done them thereby and therefore your Committee on Trade Interests would suggest that we send delegates to the next meeting of that body to co-operate with them in improving this matter, as well as other affairs that would have a tendency to bring about a more cordial and mutually advantageous relationship between the two professions.

In conclusion we would say, it is the wish of our Committee that all might take as active an interest in all matters tending to the advancement of our trade interests as they should, and then you may rest assured that when we meet again, a year hence, the business outlook will be far better than to-day.

LOUIS SCHULZE, Chairman,  
C. V. EMICH,  
THOS. G. FORWOOD,  
C. H. REDDEN,  
C. H. WARE.

On motion the report was adopted.

Chas. H. Ware read the following answer to Query 5:—

HOW TO BE CHARITABLE WITHOUT INCREASING PAUPERISM.—This is a grave and serious problem; the wisest philanthropists have been unable to solve it. I believe that the corner stone of practical Christianity is Charity, so, do not think I look with disfavor on public and private hospitals and dispensaries. Nor must I fail to praise and admire the physicians and surgeons who give so much of their time to hospital work, very often at the risk of their lives, and I hardly think the salaries paid them compensate for the time taken from their private practice.

But with the increase of hospitals and medical colleges there has arisen a great demand for patients for their clinics, and I understand not only the poor, but the well to do and even the prosperous are going to them for free treatment and medicine.

I have been informed that fully 200,000 people of this City pay almost nothing for medical treatment and medicine, and this is taking no account of the great numbers of people who never pay either the doctors or the druggists, unless forced to do so by collectors and lawyers.

Such a state of affairs certainly calls for remedial legislation; otherwise the people will be educated to believe in a paternalism, little better than pauperism and their children will follow in their footsteps and become a burden to the State.

It is hardly necessary for me to state, that the majority of physicians and druggists cannot make a respectable living on this account. While the druggists have been greatly injured by the grocers, department stores and cutters, the free dispensaries have injured them the most. One of the most popular is the one at Johns Hopkins Hospital, probably because by paying 10 cts. for each prescription the taint of pauperism is removed.

Even wealthy people are said to patronize this establishment. A well known philanthropist tells the story that a richly dressed lady was waiting in the Johns Hopkins Dispensary one day, when one of the clerks asked her if she wanted a prescription filled. "Oh, no," she said, "I have had mine filled and am only waiting for my maid whose prescription is not yet ready." They were afterwards seen to go round the corner, enter a carriage and drive away. Now of course, the trustees of Johns Hopkins do not want this class of patients. But rich people like to buy cheap, and so they go to Johns Hopkins as to a bargain counter. If no charge were made for medicine, they would be too proud to be classed as free patients, and would trade elsewhere. In fact I understand these trustees have expressed themselves willing and anxious to draw the line more closely if possible. If it is true that the lady in her sealskin sacque sits side by side with the tramp and pauper, waiting for free treatment in their hospital, the doctor and druggist should unite in agitating the question until some reform is



made. If the names of some of these rich people were published it would have a salutary effect.

It is a popular fallacy that the druggist makes a fortune every year by compounding prescriptions of bread pills and hydrant water; that his soda fountain pays him a net profit all the way from \$5000 to \$50,000 annually.

George Alfred Townsend (Gath) describes a druggist who went to Congress as a man who preached temperance in his front store and sold liquor in his back room, whose mind was so dwarfed by weighing out an infinitesimal grain of aloes to make into pills and charge a fabulous price for, that he was the meanest cuss in congress. By such mendacious stories is the reputation of the druggist injured, and I fully believe one-half the people think we are like birds of prey, fattening on their misfortunes, and they feel justified in going to the dispensaries. The answer I always make to these stories is that any one who wants to make a druggist's fortune can buy out one-half of them at invoice price if they are guaranteed a moderate salary in some other business.

About twenty years ago I was a clerk in a drug store in one of the aristocratic suburbs of Boston. One day, when the store was half filled with ladies, a drunken drummer staggered into the store and shouted at the top of his voice, "Don't you want to pitch into paint?" "No," I said "We don't want to pitch into paint." "Well," he replied, "Don't you want to pitch into paint if it will pay you?" Ever after that when business was dull, my employer would say with a laugh, "Well, it is so dull I guess we will have to pitch into paint"

The revenues of the druggist to-day are so small that we cannot make a living out of the legitimate drug business and the brightest writers of our journals advise us to be enterprising, stock a general line of merchandise, and pitch into something that pays. Many of us are filling our windows full of frogs, aquariums, and even alligators to attract attention.

We sell ice cream in our soda, and we decorate our stores with large signs. That because our soda water is fine our drugs are fresh. Buy your ready mixed paint from us. Look at our photographic supplies. Our bug poison is strong. Go barefoot if you don't want corns, but if you wear shoes, we are head-quarters for corn cures, and so on ad nauseum.

Is it any wonder that the majority of druggists will say that the elevation of Pharmacy has no attraction for them.

That they have no time to manufacture, and buy their lime water and cold cream and other pharmaceutical preparations from the manufacturer—and is it any wonder that the manufacturer can not send his agents to the physicians and convince them, that they had much better buy proprietary medicines and preparations from them and stop writing prescriptions.



I often feel like a waiter at a hotel, the manufacturer is paid for the prescription and I am paid for the corkage.

At the risk of a reputation of being a calamity howler, let me say we will soon be forced to form a strong guild for protection or go out of the drug business.

In regard to the revenues of physicians, I hope you have all read Dr. Mansfield's able article in the Maryland Medical Journal. He says 50 per cent. of the patients at the dispensaries can pay for advice and treatment. That the young men do the work and the older men get the credit, so that the young man is a savant in the hospital and a numbskull and amateur in his office.

I am glad to say the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital is trying to correct these dispensary abuses, and I have no doubt they will succeed.

I sincerely trust all the other hospitals will make the same effort.

MR. MCKINNEY.—“In answer to Query 4th,—“Do not free dispensaries and charity hospitals tend to encourage pauperism, and should not such service when supported by public moneys be directly under state or municipal control?” said,—I think there is only one way to answer this question and that is in the affirmative. To the second part of the query, I would state that when the City's money is appropriated for the purpose of keeping up these dispensaries, they should be under city discipline and control.”

MR. HYNSON,—“We are much obliged to Mr. McKinney for his answer. He has had only a day or two to prepare. This matter can be brought up again, if it is the pleasure of the Association.”

Motion to adjourn—seconded—carried.

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## THURSDAY MORNING.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, President in the chair.

The President introduced Miss Watts of Port Deposit, the first lady member; also Dr. Dwinelle.

Dr. Dwinelle said he had been very much interested in the proceedings of the meeting which he had read from day to day. He wished the Association great success in its work.

The first item on the programme was an address on “New Synthetical Products,” by Professor Virgil Coblentz, of New York which received marked attention and for which Prof. Coblentz received a

rising vote of thanks. The order of programme was changed so as to permit the reading of the Report of the Committee on Pharmacy as first item in the afternoon's transactions.

Prof. Culbreth read the report as follows:—

*To the Officers and Members of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association.*

GENTLEMEN:—If we are to take seriously the many interviews as had with a number of our reputable pharmacists and also to accept as true the mass of literature from the pens of practical men, that has appeared recently in the pharmaceutical journals, we must come to but one conclusion—that at present there is no “Progress of Pharmacy.” No one claims a cessation or suspension of motion along this line but that whatever movement there is, has a negative and not a positive direction. The journals, editorially, take a more cheerful view of the situation, since they fancy themselves the possessors of greater opportunity of surveying kindred fields and channels, which are inaccessible to the average druggist, consequently, many words of encouragement are extended to the patient toiler behind the counter from the fact of the writers presaging better days to pharmacy in the near future. They suggest that this is the evolutionary (revolutionary) period of our trade and all that the present generation has to do is to “bear and forbear” or “watch and wait” and in due time the pharmaceutical Utopia will be reached, when to be in the drug business will be all delight and pleasure. This fancied conception, we all know, must be accepted “cum grano salis.”

A very prominent physician a few weeks ago in addressing a graduating class of a college of pharmacy, not over a thousand miles away, was not so sanguine about our bright outlook, unless we become less merchants and more analysts. He thinks that pharmacists should be the ally to the physician to the extent, at least, of thoroughly examining all submitted specimens of urin, sputa, questionable compounds, etc. In the minds of most pharmacists there will arise considerable doubt as to the feasibility of such a plan, because if even they did prepare themselves in these special lines, would they not find their labor to be mostly one of love and in the long run to be playing the part of the good Samaritan, without remuneration sufficient for a living?

Apart from these advised innovations your committee has thought it unwise to offer any special suggestions as to progressive methods in our business, since no doubt, your chairman of trade interests, will have considerable to say on the subject.

On the other hand it must be acknowledged by the thoughtful, that the educational and scientific channels of pharmacy have, since our last meeting, made great advancement. In the A. Ph. A. Proceedings, just published, six hundred and fifty pages are required to tell the his-

tory of pharmaceutical progress within the given twelve months and had this report not have been abridged by Prof. Caspari, it would have filled one thousand pages. So we must all admit that annually we have made great additions to our store of pharmaceutical material.

Again if we stop to compare current literature, as represented by our present-day journals, with that of ten years ago, we find a very decided improvement. These publications are yearly increasing in number and to gain introduction, their subscription prices are placed low and are often sent free of charge. Such being distributed all over our land, are possibly the very best agents for disseminating general pharmacal knowledge and levering up the tendency of our calling. A decade ago only a few monthlies were at command, later came a couple of semi-monthlies and within the past year, one of these has become a veritable weekly magazine—sound in body and mind, therefore destined for a long and useful existence. Besides all this the number of monthlies have greatly increased, so that now all progressive druggists are kept conscious of every business pulsation.

Another element of progress deserving mention is in the line of recently published text books. It has only been a few years since that American authors were very rare individuals and even these, with one or two exceptions, their works were of little merit. Today, however, this is far from the case, because within the past few years, such men as Maisch, Curtman, Caspari, Simon, Remington, Rice, Sadtler, Oldburg, Bastin, Sayer, Trimble, Power, Hoffman, Coblenz, Beal, Rusby, Culbreth, Tilliffe, Lloyd, Scoville and many other have all contributed valuable works or material that has largely served to elevate our calling so as to rank with the professions.

One very recent book deserving special consideration at this time of our pharmacists is that of Prof. Caspari's "Treatise on Pharmacy." This appeared some six months ago and has, as was expected, received warm recognition and friendly criticism, and has already been adopted as a text book in a number of institutions.

In conclusion your committee has thought it best not to burden this report with a great number of newer remedies that have appeared within the past year, consequently have selected only a few—such as was thought of most interest and importance to the present-day retail pharmacists and have here appended the same. We most earnestly recommend the members of our association to the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy as appearing in the A. Ph. A. Proceedings, Vol. 43, and to the various journals for a more complete resume of our trade during the last eighteen months.

A NEW ELEMENT.—Bayer thinks he has discovered a new element among the by-products left after the extraction of aluminum from red bauxite. The liquors contain chiefly sodium carbonate and sulphate, together with chromic, vanadic, molybdic, silicic, arsenic, phosphoric,

and tungstic acids, as well as alumina, magnesia, lime, etc. The supposed element exists in the liquors in the form of an acid, which is soluble in water and forms yellow crystals. The solution is not precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen, but may be obtained on evaporating its solutions as a bluish violet oxide, which subsequently becomes further oxidized and lemon yellow in color. The later compound, which probably corresponds to the formula  $R_{205}$ , has marked acid tendencies, and forms characteristic compounds with different bases. The spectrum of the new body exhibits characteristic lines in the green, blue and violet and it is suggested that Bayer has discovered one of the missing elements predicted by Mendeleef in the nitrogen-phosphorus group. (Bul. de la Soc. Chim.(3) XI, 1155)

REPERCOLATION IN OFFICIAL PHARMACY.—R. A. Cripps deduces two types of manipulations. The first is applicable in the preparation of extracts of cimicifuga, coca, hamamelis, hydrastis, jaborandi, nuxvomica, rhamnus frangula, taraxacum and viburnum, etc. The process is: divide 4 lbs. of the drug into 4 equal parts, dampen the first portion with 10 fld. oz. of the diluted spirit, macerate 6 hours, pack in a percolator, add sufficient menstrum to saturate the drug and leave a layer above. When the liquid begins to drop, close the orifice and macerate for 24 hours. Then allow percolation to proceed. Collect the percolate in fractions of 10 fld. ozs. and with the first dampen a second portion of drug. Then pack, macerate and percolate as formerly, but save the first 8 ozs. using the next 10 fld. ozs. to dampen a third portion. Treat this like the second portion, but reserve 16 fld. ozs. and add to the 8 ozs. previously reserved. Dampen the fourth portion of drug with the next 10 fld. ozs. of drug and carry on the percolation as before until 40 fld. ozs. have been obtained from the last percolator, which is added to the reserved portion. The alcohol in the drug is recovered by replacement with water or pressure. In Type 2, the process is the same as that given above, excepting that no percolate is reserved from the second and third percolators, but the whole of the menstrum is carried through the whole series of percolators. The followings extracts are made in this manner: Belladonna, cinchona, filix mas, gelsemium, glycyrrhiza, physostigma, quassia, etc. (Pharm. Jour. Trans., 1895, 1169.)

THYROID EXTRACT.—The glands, best cut, personally, from the freshly killed sheep freed from cysts (of fatty, not purulent matter,) and non-hypertrophic, were cleaned from fat, etc. sliced thinly, bruised and for every lobe 1 C. C. of Glycerine and 1 C. C. of sterilized water added. After standing 24 hours the dull red, thick liquid was strained off through fine calico. For hypodermic use, water with 0.5 per cent of carbolic acid was substituted for the plain water. A powder of good keeping qualities could be made by drying the expressed juice mixed



with sugar of milk on glass plates. As regarding the active principle of the thyroid gland, the author agreed with Gourlay that there was present nucleo-albumen, but very little proteid, no mucin, proteose nor peptone. At the same time he doubted the possession of any peculiar virtue by the nucleo-albumen. In accordance with the suggestion of G. Murray, the author made an aqueous extract of 100 lobes, previously digested for weeks in absolute alcohol, the extract evaporated under reduced pressure at 30 degrees C. was poured into 10 vols. of absolute alcohol, the precipitated substance again extracted with water and precipitated. The final product weighed 0.792 Gm. and experiments upon its activity were being carried out by Murray.

AMINOL.—This is a new antiseptic and deodorizer in the form of a gas, introduced within the past year. It is presented for use in the form of solution of the gas, which latter is obtained by the action of lime upon some of the *amine* compounds. It is said to occur in the flowers of the hawthorn and pear tree but it also is found in the natural decomposition of nitrogenous vegetable and animal matter. It is found in commercial quantities in the brine in which herring have been cured. An English firm call attention to the fact that it is being successfully used in combination with lime as the basis of the process for the purification of sewage at Wimbledon, England. Two solutions are offered both alkaline, and of a disagreeable, shrimp-like odor. One is recommended for general disinfection and the other for gargles, injections and surgical dressings. The difference between the two solutions is not explained, but may be that of strength only. (Squibb's Ephem. 1895 (Jan.), 1591.

CHLOROLIN.—This is an antiseptic and disinfectant in which the mono and trichlorphenols are the most important constituents. It is recommended particularly for the disinfection of urinals and water-closets. For use in surgery and gynecology 2 to 3 per cent. solutions are recommended; as a gargle  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent. solution should be used. (Pharm. Centralh., 1895, 63.)

FORMALIN.—Weigle and Merkel have investigated the action of formalin with the view of ascertaining if it could be used as a food preservative. They find that in the case of milk its use is followed by marked changes in the behavior of the caseine, which, though obscure in their origin, are such as to warrant the prohibition of its use for preserving this food substance. They also consider that exact investigations should be undertaken, with the object of ascertaining the best means of detecting the addition of formaldehyde, as in the case of boiled milk they were not able to detect it with certainty. (Forchungs-Ber, II., 91)

GUAIACOL PHOSPHITE.—Both creosote and phosphorus constitute important remedies in the treatment of tuberculosis and Ballard has



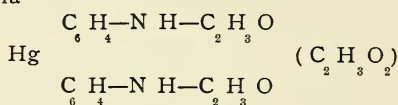
endeavored to combine these two agents into one. He has succeeded in producing a definite compound which in *La Medicine Modern* he describes as follows: "Phosphite of Guaiacol occurs as a white crystalline powder, of warm but not caustic taste. It fuses at 77.5 deg. C., is very soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform; soluble in water, acetone, benzene, toluene and fatty oils; slightly soluble in oil of turpentine and glycerine. This substance contains 92.25 per cent. of guaiacol and 7.75 per cent. of directly absorbable phosphorus." Thus, in addition to the large proportion of guaiacol, phosphorus, an element so essential to the nutrition of the tuberculous, is represented in such quantity that 3.50 Gm. of phosphite of guaiacol are equivalent to 1 Gm. of phosphite of calcium and 2.50 Gm. of phosphite of calcium. Preliminary experiments on dogs have been made which allow the maximum limit for man to be fixed provisionally at from 10 to 12 Gm. per full dose, showing the compound to be sufficiently harmless to admit a full therapeutic use. It only remains to test its clinical employment. Experiments are to be undertaken upon some tuberculous patients and in proper time the results will be reported. (*West. Drug. Jan., 1895*)

NEURODIN, unquestionably possesses anti-neuralgic properties and favorably influences the pains of articular rheumatism, trigeminal neuralgia, migraine and diffuse headaches of various natures; even the pains of tumor cerebri, tic douloureux, molimina menstrualia, sciatica, and tabes dorsalis are frequently mitigated by neurodin. As with all anti-neuralgics, occasionally perspiration, sensation of heat, nausea, and dizziness appear as by effects. Oppenheim recommends neurodin as the first anodyne to be tried in any painful condition, and if no benefit be derived from repeated doses, to replace it by one of its congeners. The most efficacious analgesic dose is from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 Gm. (*Merck's Market Report.*)

SALACTOL, an ANTIDIPHTHERITIC.—Walle (*Apoth. Zgt. 1894, 876*) describes salactol (not to be confounded with "salacetol;") as a combination of the salicylate and lactate of sodium. A 1 per cent. solution in hydrogen peroxide is said to be a means of promptly arresting the growth of diphtheritic membranes, and causing their disintegration. The author states that he has not had a single fatal issue in a large number of cases of diphtheria treated with this salactol solution; no internal medication was employed except in cases of persistent fever. The salactol solution was applied every four hours by means of a brush. Inhalations of the solution were also used in some cases. (*Merck's Report, Jan., 1895.*)

ZINC SUBGALLATE, is described as an odorless, non-hygroscopic, non-toxic, non-irritant, greenish-grey, neutral powder, insoluble in all ordinary solvents, unaffected by light, and containing 44 per cent. of zinc oxide and 56 per cent. of gallic acid. This new remedy is used

MERCURY ACETANILID.—L. Pesci has obtained the following compound by the action of mercury acetate upon a boiling solution of acetanilid of the formula



ICHTHYOL INCOMPATIBLES.—The Chemist and Druggist was recently asked for information concerning the action of ichthyol on syrup of iodide of iron. One dram of ichthyol had been ordered in combination with 3 ozs. of syrup of iodide of iron, and it was asked if sulpho-ichthyolate of iron is formed in the mixture. The matter was referred to the Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, whose chemist states that assuming by reaction of ichthyol ammonium with ferrous iodide, ammonium iodide and sulpho-ichthyolate of iron are formed, as the sulpho-ichthyolate of iron is insoluble in water it can be easily prepared by precipitation from ichthyol solutions with any soluble ferrous salts and washing the precipitate with water. By addition of ferric salts to ichthyol solutions, precipitates containing iron compounds of ichthyol are also formed, while at the same time partial oxidation of ichthyol is brought about by the ferric oxide. (Amer. Drug and Phar. Rec., 1895, 364.)

**SUPPOSITORIES WITHOUT ICE.**—Every druggist has had more or less trouble in molding suppositories during warm weather, from which J. Hugh Elson (Meyer Bros. Drug., XVI, 37) submits the following

remedy: Place the molds in sufficient water (enough to come within about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch of top) and add about two ounces of ammonium nitrate to the water. This will produce a temperature of about 36 deg. F. (20 C.,) if no more than fourteen ounces of water are used. By the time the suppositories are ready to pour into the molds, the latter will be good and cold. After pouring in the suppositories add about two ounces more of ammonium nitrate to water, which will again lower the temperature to about 36 deg. F. Allow the suppositories to stand about twenty minutes, when there will be no trouble in removing them from the molds. By using more ammonium nitrate, the temperature may be lowered and by evaporation the same lot may be used over and over again. It is recommended that the water used be saved until one half or one gallon is obtained and evaporate this all at once. It has been found that the above solutions, after standing for twenty-five minutes, is only 46 deg. F. : and the author has obtained suppositories quicker and better than when he used ice.

**CREASOTE SYRUP.**—Von C. Vulpius ("Suedd, apoth. Ztg., 1895 No. 16) recommends the following procedure for making a syrup containing 10 per cent of creasote: Triturate 10 parts of beechwood creasote with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  parts of calcined magnesia; let it stand, well covered, for several days, mixing it every hour for a few minutes; then pour upon it gradually with constant stirring, a mixture of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  parts of peppermint water and 70 parts of simple syrup. The odor and taste can still more be covered by the addition of 10 drops of spirit peppermint.—Another more convenient, though not more expedient process, is this: the magnesia and creasote in the above proportions are put into a bottle and moistened with the peppermint water; then the simple syrup is added and the whole is vigorously shaken. This is repeated at intervals of a few hours. At the end of two days the mixture will have become thick, so as to be unable to flow; but by vigorous shaking or stirring with a glass rod, it can be rendered liquid again, after which it will not solidify again. On the contrary, the mixture become homogeneous, separating only after long standing or not at all.

**IODOGENE**—Is said (L'Union pharm., Vol. XXXVI, p. 105) to be a mixture of powdered charcoal and potassium iodate, or some other oxygen compound of iodine molded into cones or pastilles. By its combustion this mixture liberates free iodine, which would be useful in fumigating and disinfecting the sickness, etc.

**BALSAM OF TOLU AS A PILL-EXCIPIENT.**—As an excipient for pills of guaiacol, terpinol or eucalyptol, W. Kollo ("Pharm. Post." XXVIII, p. 319) has used balsam of tolu to very good advantage. He proceeds by first triturating the substance prescribed with an equal quantity of powdered balsam of tolu with the addition of a few drops of dilute alcohol—4 drops of the latter to 1 Gm. ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  grn.) of balsam of tolu; and then adds, under constant rubbing, a small quantity of magne-

sium carborate until the mass is of extract consistence. He then finishes the pill mass with the required amount of powdered licorice root. If sodium arsenate, codeine or narcotic extracts are prescribed with the above, he first triturates them with the alcohol, before adding to the other ingredients; while quinine, iodoform and other substances he adds after the mass is of extract consistence. Pills made in this way, he claims, do not allow of the exudation of the substances.

NEW GUAIACOL SALTS.—H. Buboïs (L. Union Pharm., 1894; Vol. XXXV. p. 483) describes Guaiacol Succinate and Guaiacol Phosphate, two new compounds of Guaiacol. The former may be prepared either by causing phosphorous oxychloride in theoretical proportions to act on a mixture of guaiacol and succinic acid; or by causing succinyl chloride to act at a low temperature on guaiacol dissolved in aqueous soda solution. Guaiacol succinate has the formula  $\text{C}^4\text{H}^4\text{O}^4(\text{C}^6\text{H}^4\text{OCH}^3)_2$  and occurs as white fine needles, melting without decomposition at 136 deg. C., insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether or alcohol, but freely so in chloroform, acetone, hot toluene, or petroleum ether; bromine attacks it violently yielding substitution-products. Guaiacol Phosphate is obtained from the action at a low temperature, of Phosphorous oxychloride on guaiacol dissolved in dilute soda solution. Its formula is  $\text{PO}(\text{C}^6\text{H}^4\text{OCH}^3\text{O})_2$  and it occurs as colorless, hard tabulae, melting at 98 deg. C., insoluble in water, ether or petroleum ether, but readily soluble in chloroform, toluene or acetone. When heated with aqueous potassium solution to about 150 deg. C., it saponifies. The therapeutic uses of these new salts of guaiacol and probably analogous to those of uncombined guaiacol; however, definite clinical data are yet wanting.

SOL. PEPTINIZED IRON.—The following formulas are said ("Pharm. Ztg.:" XL, p. 761) to yield stable solutions of peptonized iron (iron "peptonate"): 1.—Five parts dry peptone are dissolved in a mixture of 50 parts each of glycerine and distilled water. In the place of the latter any aromatic water, especially bitter-almond water, may be used. To this solution are now added 6 parts of solution ferric chloride (sp. gr. 1.26) and 25 parts of water; the whole is filtered if necessary and set aside in a cool place. If desired, the excess of ferric chloride may be neutralized by adding ammonia until a precipitate forms.

2.—Twenty parts of egg albumen are dissolved in 380 parts of water, and one part of pepsin added. This solution is kept at 40 deg. C. for 24 hours. Then a mixture composed of 180 parts of solution iron oxychloride (sp. gr. 1.047) 60 parts of syrup and 1100 parts of distilled water, is added to the albumen solution. The whole is heated to from 90 to 95 deg. C. and then allowed to cool, after which 200 parts of alcohol or cognac are added and enough distilled water to make 2000 parts. The finished product is allowed to settle for eight days and the clear liquid is decanted.



3.—Jaillet's "peptonate" of iron is said to be made as follows; 5 parts of dry peptone are dissolved in 50 parts of distilled water, and 12 parts of solution ferric chloride (sp. gr. 1.26) are added. The precipitate produced is re-dissolved by the addition of 55 parts of 10 per cent. solution of ammonium chloride, 75 parts of glycerine are added and enough distilled water to make 200 parts.

**LUTEOL, A NEW INDICATOR.**—Luteol is a new indicator for volumetric analysis. It has been described by Autenrieth (Repert. Pharm.) and is chloroxydiphenylquinoxaline,  $C_6H_5(OH)Cl.NC(C_6H_5)$ . It crystallizes in fine yellow needles, melting at 246 deg. C. and subliming at a somewhat higher temperature without decomposition. It is insoluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol. Alcoholic solution yields a distinct yellow coloration with alkaline liquids in cases where litmus and phenolphthalein fail of results. On acidulating the yellow liquid becomes colorless. On titrating with luteol there is no transformation of color as in using litmus; the alkaline liquid is rendered completely devoid of color, or on the other hand, the colorless acid solution assumes a deep yellow.

**DIALYZED FLUID EXTRACTS OF GREEN HERBS.**—Golaz (Annal. Pharm.) proposes to obtain the active constituents of vegetables in their natural condition (unaltered by drying and other agencies) by extracting them by means of dialysis. To this end he bruises the medicinal plants (freed from all withered portions) and places the pulp into a dialyzer surrounded by 90 per cent. alcohol. The tincture thus obtained contains from 34 to 45 per cent. of alcohol, the extra water present being derived solely from the green plant. The author thinks these tinctures, or fluid extracts, exactly represent the medical virtues of the drugs. One part of the finished extract is supposed to represent an equal weight of the herb. In the case of belladonna the author found the atropine content to correspond to the variability of solid extractive residue.

The President extended an invitation from Messrs. Sharp and Dohme to the convention, to visit their laboratory after the proceedings of the afternoon. The invitation was accepted.

The President said he would like to add to the Committee on Entertainment, all the members of the Association residing in the City of Baltimore.

J. F. Hancock answered Query 1st,—“How can the present formula for making medicated waters, U. S. P. be improved?” in the following:—



## MEDICATED WATER PER DIFFUSION

BY J. F. HANCOCK.

To review all that has been said on this subject would tire you, and unnecessarily consume the valuable time of this meeting.

From time to time, various agents have been recommended for the absorption of oil in the manufacture of Medicated Waters, such as sugar, magnesium carbonate, purified talcum, paper pulp, cotton and lastly calcium phosphate. All of these will answer the purpose in the hands of skillful operators, and all will fail when the work is carelessly done.

In the majority of cases, the water distilled from the fragrant substance will be superior; but in this age of sharp competition when economics play an important part in every department of pharmacy, it is not easy to obtain the price necessary to be charged for the U. S. P. waters when made by distillation, hence the importance of inexpensive method to obtain a satisfactory result. Apart from the probable chemical action of the water on some of the dividing agents that have been recommended from time to time, the question of economy plays a part.

Why use a quantity of expensive essential oil that the given amount of water ordered cannot appropriate; and why use a substance the chief office of which is to appropriate the oil intended for the water. Of the substances used we prefer a clean, pure pulp of filtering paper, but in reality do not see the use of anything for the ordinary waters.

It has been our practice for some time to make these waters by diffusion, and the results have been satisfactory, while they possess the merit of being inexpensive.

A few samples are here exhibited to illustrate results. These are not made with distilled water, but with filtered hydrant water, or, when necessary, the water is robbed of organic matter by the use of alum, gr. ii to each gallon, letting it stand for a few hours and filtering for use.

The formula adopted for mint, cinnamon, fennel, anise, etc., is 5 c. c. (instead of 8 c. c.) of oil to 4000 c. c. of water, put into a well corked bottle and daily agitated for several days.

For small quantity this may be regarded as very tedious, but when made several gallons at a time, and it becomes the duty of an assistant, it is not so irksome.

Water made in this way will keep well for a long time. The samples are taken from stock, that in each case is several months old. For pharmacy purpose, distilled water should be used, but for poor devils treated at the dispensaries, as usually conducted, the hydrant water will answer, and perhaps is quite good enough for all general purposes, since the oils being antiseptic are preservative.

The sample of distilled eucalyptus water is twenty-two years old. This method will answer a good purpose in making elixirs by using less oil.

Prof. Caspari—"I would say the solution of many of these essential oils can be hastened by the use of warm water instead of cold water."

Dr. Hancock—"I tried this but prefer the other plan."

Prof. Caspari—"I have found in a few instances a thin film will remain, but it gives a far better solution of the oil. The quantity is not sufficient in the Pharmacopœia, it should be double or quadruple at least. With the increase of the quantity two or three times that given in the Pharmacopœia the solution will be improved, and allowing the undissolved oil to remain in contact with the water for twenty-four hours will give a superior solution. Allowing the contact of the oil with the solvent very materially improves the solution."

PRESIDENT HYNSON.—"This is a matter of great interest to the practical pharmacist, who has more or less trouble with the medicated waters. I would like to ask Dr. Hancock if he took any steps to decide whether it was the contact with the oil or the agitation which affected his object. If agitation was the essential process, wouldn't that be accomplished by simply agitating sufficiently at one time? Does he think the agitation or the time does the work?"

DR. HANCOCK.—"My opinion is that the diffusion is more desirable. Of course you can get more complete solution just in proportion as you break up the globules of oil, we must break up all these globules. It is my opinion that long contact with the water does this in the most effective way. The globules gradually disappear by long contact."

PRESIDENT.—"I think it is well for us to understand the theory of solution. We want to understand why waters are better made by one process than by another. If we understand that solution is brought about by molecular action; if that is really the true theory of solution, then the best means of conveying that molecular motion is the means we wish to employ."

PROFESSOR COBLENTZ.—"A medicated water is really not a solution of oil in water but simply an oil suspended in water. Of course the globules are small and we do not perceive them, but they are still there. One or two points strike me as rather peculiar. With us I hardly think it would be advisable to try to purify water by alum, because it is going to give rise to trouble with prescriptions. I should always be careful about purifying water in that way. Distilled water is the only kind that should be used, tho' the water of Baltimore may be pure enough to use in making these preparations."

DR. HANCOCK.—"I would like to set myself right in this matter and would say that, in making these waters, which I presented here I was simply making experiments in the most economical way to see what results could be obtained."

The President assured Dr. Hancock that that was understood and that the Association appreciated the trouble he had taken in presenting the samples.

PRESIDENT.—“We have had some trouble about cinnamon water. When made from true oil it had an odor of benzine.”

PROF. CASPARI.—“All distilled water is accompanied by an odor which in course of time disappears. Medicated waters made from the drug are accompanied by a raw odor which gradually disappears. Whether due to oxidation or not I cannot say. The odor disappears very rapidly if the vessel is allowed to stand open.”

Dr. Dohme answered Query 2 in the following paper ;—

#### CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

As far as is known no alkaloid has been isolated or described as having been obtained from this particular cactus. Some authors have maintained that the plant is without virtue and value medicinally, while others maintain equally firmly that the same is very active therapeutically. The cause of this is undoubtedly to be attributed to the confusion arising in reference to the recognition of the plant, what some botanists claim to be *cactus grandiflorus*, others maintain is not and vice versa. Any one who has ever taken a preparation made from the true *cactus grandiflorus* will hardly admit that there is any doubt as to its possessing therapeutic properties. It remains for the botanist to so describe and define the species *grandiflorus* that there can be no question as to its identity. The most modern and best work on the chemistry of cacti is that of Mr. A. Heffter of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory of the University of Leipzig. This gentleman has investigated several American and Mexican cacti and obtained four or five new alkaloids from the cacti that are usually classified as ;

*Cactus Timbriatus* ; eight to ten angled stem.

“ *Paniculatus* ; quadrangular stem.

“ *Flagelliformis* ; ten angled stem.

“ *Grandiflorus* ; five to six angled stem.

*Opuntia Vulgaris* ; prickly pear.

*Mamillaria Simplex* ; mamillary obovate stem.

*Melocactus Communis* ; sixteen furrowed stem.

*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* ; ovate fleshy leaf.

*Anhalonium Lewinii* ; muscule buttons.

Mr. Heffter has examined *anhalonium lewinii* and obtained the following from it ;

Anhalonine, Anhalonidine, Mezcaline and Lophophorine.

He separated these alkaloids readily from a comparatively small amount of drug and obtained each pure in crystals, as well as salts and derivatives of each. The physiological effect of the various alkaloids,

i. e. pharmacology of the drug, will be studied later. Mr. Heffter proposes to change the name of the Anhalonium to *Lophophora Lewinii* Rusby.

It is highly probable that many of the family of cacti contain alkaloids and it is to be hoped that Mr. Heffter's work will be conducive of more work on them.

Prof. Caspari called attention to the remarkable preservative effect of sugar of milk on pancreatine. Three parts of sugar of milk will preserve pancreatine in its original condition. This discovery was made some six or eight years ago. The dilution probably keeps the particles apart.

G. Clinton Blades answered Query 4th,—“Can the formula of syrup of Tolu, U. S. P. be improved?” as follows:—

Mr. President and Fellow Pharmacists,—In presenting this paper in answer to the Query “Can the formula for Syrup Tolu of the U. S. P. be improved upon,” I am firmly convinced that it can. The present formula calls for the balsam of Tolu 10 gms. to be dissolved in 50 cc. of alcohol, and thoroughly mixed with a mixture of 150 gms. of the required amount, of sugar, and 50 gms. of ppt. phos calcium, this mixture to be set aside in a warm place until the alcohol evaporates, then triturating the residue well with 500 cc. of water, filtering the mixture through a wetted filter return the first portion until it passes clear, dissolving the remainder of sugar in the filtrate by the aid of heat, not exceeding 60°c strain and passed qs. water to make measure 1000 cc.

This formula is defective.

1st. Because it is troublesome, and requires too much watching and loss of material.

2nd.—There can be no objection to the small amount of alcohol if allowed to remain.

3rd.—It does not possess a sufficient amount of flavoring agent for the time and trouble consumed.

The formula of 1880 U. S. P. was equally as defective in as many respects.

Being desirous of finding a formula which would produce a highly flavored syrup with perfectly clear appearance, I consulted a number of text books and journals with some success, the formula with which I am perfectly satisfied is but a slight improvement over that suggested by Mr. J. D. Finley and published in 1870. It is as follows:—

Tincture Tolu (1890) 2 Fl. ozs.

Magnesium Carbonate 2 drs.

Sugar 26 ozs. ave.

Distilled Water qs. 2 pints.



To the Magnesium Carbonate in a mortar add 4 ozs. ave. of granulated sugar and mix thoroughly. To this mixture add the 2 Fl. ozs. Tr. Tolu, triturating, now add slowly one pint of warmed distilled water (This is preferred) and stir occasionally for fifteen minutes, transfer the whole to a wetted filter, and return, until clear, place the remaining 22 ozs. of sugar in a conical percolator and pour the filtrate upon it, adding a sufficient amount of distilled water to make it measure 2 pints.

The above formula produces a beautiful, clear syrup of a very light brown color. The Magnesium Carbonate is not objectionable as it is comparatively insoluble requiring 2493 parts of water to 1 of Magnesium Carbonate for solution. The small amount of alcohol is advantageous as it conveys a larger amount of Tolu into solution. This syrup will not precipitate the alkaloids usually added to it as one would suppose, but to the contrary, it can be dispersed with them without a shake label.

Since preparing this article I visited some of our leading pharmacists to ascertain their mode of preparing this syrup.

Of the ten visited

5 prepared after the 1870 Pharmacopœia.

3 after the 1890 Pharmacopœia.

2 from soluble Fl. Ex. Tolu.

Thus it will be seen that the formula of the present Pharmacopœia has not received many followers.

PROF. CASPARI.—“The formula in the Pharmacopœia is defective. There is one objection to the formula suggested. It produces a syrup of decided color. The fact of color being present seems to indicate a combination of Tolu and the carbonate. I don't know that there is any objection to that small amount of magnesia getting into the solution, but since the pharmacopœia directs a colorless solution, I think it should not be used. By allowing the alcohol to remain in the solution and by simply increasing the amount of tolu you will increase the flavor. I would simply change the working part of the official formula, instead of driving off the alcohol allow it to remain. You get a syrup 10 times the flavor. The syrup is colorless, and of fine flavor.”

PRESIDENT.—“Professor Caspari, you know that tolu has a decided color.”

PROF. CASPARI.—“You can macerate tolu in water a long time without getting any color. I have been making a syrup of tolu by the Pharmacopœia formula of 1880 for ten years without producing a particle of color.”

PRESIDENT.—“I suppose the value of syrup of tolu is estimated upon its medicinal qualities.”

PROF. CASPARI.—I think the medicinal qualities very slight indeed. If pharmacists will take up the suggestion I made they will have a



preparation which is probably not as fine to look at, but which is finer to the taste and as regards the odor and might possess some little medicinal property."

DR. DOHME.—"I think the solution of this problem will resolve itself into an experiment. Mr. Heffter who has made a detailed and complete study of the excretions of various plants, has taken up tolu as one of them and he has found that the principle of tolu that is active, so far as odor and effect is concerned, is the principle which crystallizes and which he calls tolu restano. He found the various balsams all yield similar products chemically. If we have isolated the crystalline principle upon which the effect or value of tolu depends, the solution of the problem would be to take that and get some solvent for it which would enable us to make syrup of tolu readily."

MR. REDSECKER.—"When the Pharmacopœia of 1880 came out the process of making this syrup was very unsatisfactory and we went back to the formula of 1870. While we follow the Pharmacopœia in all things where we think it better, we have gone back in some things and we get a satisfactory syrup from the '70 process. Ours is a light straw color and very satisfactory, to those who use it, and of a decided tolu flavor."

CHAS. DOHME.—"I have had considerable experience in making extracts. I find that if you take balsam of tolu and subject it to the same process as is recommended in the Pharmacopœia of macerating it in hot water you get all the odorless principle of tolu. You get clusters of crystals. I have actually taken out all the flavor of the balsam of tolu, but by adding a certain amount of alcohol which will take up all the less soluble portion of the balsam a very concentrated extract possessing all the flavor can be obtained. Showing a certain amount of alcohol can be mixed with the syrup and make a very highly flavored product."

PRESIDENT.—"I suppose the same objections Professor Caspari has brought against the Magnesia process for syrup of tolu will apply to that process for making syrup of tar. By dissolving washed tar in alcohol the syrup can be made in a few minutes with magnesia; the U. S. P. method of washing and keeping in contact with cold water takes a long time and the result is unsatisfactory. Some times this increased color is advantageous."

QUERY 5:—"Is the present process for making Syrup of Wild Cherry satisfactory? Suggest improvements."

Answered by J. Fuller Frames.

MR. FRAMES.—"I had no opportunity for making experiments. I will simply give some personal experience. The first portion of the Query can be answered in the affirmative. Since 1880 I have always

used about 6 per cent. of glycerine and found the result very satisfactory. The 1890 formula requires a larger quantity of glycerine. The only improvement I can suggest is a longer maceration with an increased quantity of glycerine."

C. V. EMICH answered Query 8th,—“Is it possible to procure first class drugs, etc.,” as follows;—

“Is it possible to procure first class drugs in quantities of one to five pounds at such prices as will enable the Pharmacist to manufacture Fluid Extracts in competition with the large manufacture?”

This is a pertinent question and one that should be easily solved. It cannot be answered simply by statistics as to prices and quantities, though these questions are involved in the answer.

As a general statement, it may be said that the difference in rate paid by the larger dealer and the price paid by the Pharmacist will not exceed 10 to 15 per cent. The great advantage the large dealer, with abundant capital at his command, has, is in the power to choose the time for his purchase, or in other words taken advantage of opportunities.

This advantage will frequently occur to the Pharmacist, who will take the necessary steps to keep himself posted on prices and accumulations of stock.

An experience of some length of time in the business warrants me, in answering the question affirmatively. I recall many grades of goods that were in free use when I entered the business that have entirely disappeared by the demand for better goods. And I have found that trade is just as sensitive to the law of demand and supply as is capital to political affairs.

When the demand is for prime articles and there is willingness to pay for them, you have them freely offered—when on the contrary prices rule the market, instead of quality, depreciation in quality takes place—and this rule is as inexorable as the law of the Medes and Persians.

Under the stimulus of a demand for assayed goods we have had prepared for this very demand of the Pharmacist a class of assayed goods that need but little to ask for. Among the wholesale trade there is an increased preparation for furnishing first class goods, and a careful examination of stock offered, with a willingness to pay for the quality will secure the goods. As a matter of course, if the Pharmacist selects each individual piece of Rhubarb and from that prepares his Fluid Extracts of Rhubarb, he cannot compete in price with the manufacturing Firm that buys a case of worm eaten Rhubarb and makes it up into Fluid Extract excreta of worms and all—and this is precisely the statement made to me by a salesman of a large establishment, as to why his Fluid Extract of Rhubarb could be sold for so much less

than that I prepared myself. I believe the Fluid Extract of Rhubarb as prepared from the selected root is what should be prepared and dispensed, notwithstanding the claim made, that the worm eaten Rhubarb is stronger than the select, because the worms only eat the starchy matter.

I regret very much that time was not allowed me by the stress of other matters, to prepare a tabulated statement of cost of Fluid Extracts prepared by myself, and the prices asked by the manufacturer. I have frequently made a saving of 20 to 50 per cent. on the prices asked—and procured crude Drugs frequently of the identical lots purchased by the manufacturer.

Consequently I unhesitatingly state that the Pharmacist can procure the goods and manufacture many of the Fluid Extracts and other preparations and save money by so doing.

LOUIS HOFSTETTER answered Query 9th.—“What is the relative proportion of Alexandria and Tinnevely Senna used in the retail drug trade?” as follows:—

The query is rather a difficult one to answer since there is no positive way of collecting data regarding the sales of the articles in question; still from close observation on a small scale, the writer has found that the grade of Senna called Alexandria is the article of commerce and is the leaf called for and in general expected, when it happens that only the term “Senna” is used in ordering. The retail drug trade of the present time considers the Alexandria leaf the best and therefore gives it preference over the Tinnevely. Some few German pharmacists, however, especially those of the old school like the large leaf, Tinnevely. I must admit that the true Alexandria is more active in its effects, yet to one who is unacquainted with the different species, the Tinnevely would be his choice, judging by appearance, as its leaf is larger, greener and more perfect as will be seen when the two varieties are compared. This of course refers to the first garbled or selected stock. Large manufacturing houses, those who keep the ball moving, so to speak, use only the brand known as Alexandria, for their medicinal productions. The percentage of the Alexandria Senna sold to the retail drug trade is about 75 per cent. and that of Tinnevely about 25 per cent. The latter is being used principally in various proprietary preparations, into some of which it goes in granulated form.

Sennas are deceptive and require a good judge to tell the differences between some of the so-called Alexandria which finds its way to us through various channels from Cairo, Egypt. The high prices which are now prevailing on account of the disturbances in the interior, will likely tend to lessen the sales of the true Alexandria and to increase the consumption of the other grades.

LOUIS SCHULZE took up Query 6th,—“Should the State Boards have interchangeable certificates? If so, how could their standard of requirements be made uniform?” He said:—

To the first part of this Query I would say, “Yes,” as the present system entails hardships upon a pharmacist, who through some perfectly honest cause may be compelled to change his residence from one state to another; as for example,—some member of a pharmacist’s family may be attacked with pulmonary trouble, which would require their permanent removal to another climate and though he may be a man in every way competent to conduct the drug business, yet being solicitous for his loved one and feeling he might be unable to pass the examination required, the nervous state produced by his solicitude may cause him to fail; were he not required to undergo the ordeal of an examination he could remove to Florida, California, or anywhere without any further trouble than showing the certificate of his previous registration.

However, this interchange of certificates should not take place until the standard of requirement is made uniform. This naturally brings us to the question, How shall this be done? My suggestion is that another member be added to the Presidential Cabinet, to be known as “The Secretary of Health,” who shall have three Assistant Secretaries, as follows:—

1st Assistant	to be the head of the Medical Department.
2nd “ “ “ “ “ “ “	Dental “
3rd “ “ “ “ “ “ “	Pharmaceutical “

In conjunction with this let there be three National Boards of Examiners, one for each profession, the names of the gentlemen to serve on them to be suggested to the proper appointing power by the National Association of each or otherwise, as seen fit; it being the duty of these boards to prepare the examinations for their respective profession. ‡

This however, would not do away with the State Boards, as they could still be selected by their respective State Associations, or otherwise as heretofore; and their duty would consist in conducting the examinations prepared by the National Boards; but these State Boards should consist of men perfectly competent to conduct the examinations, and having courage enough to enforce the law; and a failure on their part to do so, should result in their being held personally responsible for the misdemeanor of the one neglecting to comply with the law.

As to the nature of such a National Law, I would suggest that there be in the department of Pharmacy three examinations: 1st, Apprentice; 2nd, Associate; 3rd, Pharmacist.

The Apprentice examination should be required of all who wish to take up the profession of Pharmacy and should include composition,



arithmetic, geography, history, reading and writing, as also elementary Latin; the candidate making application for this examination should be at least 16 years of age.

The Association Assistant examination should be equal to that required for admission to the Senior class, of one of the reputable Colleges of Pharmacy; the applicant have at least three consecutive years practical experience in the retail drug business and be at least 19 years of age.

The Pharmacist examination should be a very thorough one, both practically, and theoretically; including Pharmacy Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacognosy; the applicant have at least five years practical experience and be at least 21 years of age.

Such a law should include clauses restricting the sale of poisons; and prohibiting the sale of drugs or compounds that might be used for criminal purposes, except on the written prescription of a regular physician.

Each state should be divided into districts and each member of the State Board be assigned a district, over which he should be compelled to travel at least twice annually, to see if the law is being complied with; during these trips he should visit every drug store, dispensary, manufacturing pharmacist and physician who dispenses his own medicines, to see if the medicines manufactured and dispensed by them are up to the standard required.

In conclusion I would suggest that our delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association urge upon that organization to take steps to have a Secretary of Health added to the Cabinet; also that we urge it upon other State Pharmaceutical, Drugs, Medical and Dental Associations; this can readily be done either by sending delegates to such as are convenient, or by correspondence on the part of our Secretary with the Secretaries of the respective organizations.

Then if we get the majority of them interested, and a committee were appointed by each to act conjointly in bringing this matter to the attention of Congress, I'm sure it will meet with success; for those members of Congress, who, are inclined to act for the welfare of all the people could not help but recognize the merits of such a system; whilst those who put party first would also favor it, as they always take into consideration what opposing a measure might mean at the next election; and if they are told that 40,000 or 50,000 druggists, possibly 75,000 physicians or more, and about an equal number of dentists are in the back of their movement, they will not fail to recognize that such a number of voters might mean a great deal at an election; again they would favor it because it would create a new department and that would mean a new lot of offices to be distributed among their constituents.

There would be no need of making extra inroads on our National Treasury for this department, as the law could be so framed as to make the revenues from registration, etc., cover all necessary expenses; and surely with such a National Law, not only would the standard of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy be raised, but the people at large be benefited more than these professions by being protected from injury by incompetent persons and charlatans, in a matter of which they know but little, and hence are least competent to judge the fitness of those engaged therein.

Dr. Dohme presented the following paper:—

#### THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSAYING FOR ALL PHARMACISTS.

It has not been long since the subject of the assay of galenical drugs and their preparations was a pharmaceutical luxury; when pharmacists thought it something suitable for the professor and the student, but not for the pharmacist. This time is fast passing away, and in ten years or less from now, I think I will not be drawing on my imagination when I say that all or certainly most druggists will be compelled for their own protection and welfare to not only know it but perform it. It has not been necessary absolutely up to now, to be sure, to be able to know, or to care to know the exact strength of the preparations on the shelves of the pharmacist, and for several reasons.

Firstly,—because reliable methods were not at hand, and secondly because the pharmacopœia so arranged its preparations, that absolute danger was practically precluded from their use in prescriptions if the proper dose was attached thereto. This precaution assured us of not exceeding the maximum dose of the active principle of the drug in question, but has anyone here even a vague notion of the number of times the dose was too weak, frequently practically inert, because the strength of the preparation was either at the minimum or below it, as far as the active principle was concerned. How many thousand prescriptions have in the past and are to-day being filled that can produce no therapeutic effect—because they are made from drugs poor in active principle be this alkaloid, resin, glucoside, acid or other organic ingredient. The pharmacist replies that he feels himself protected, because he uses the manufacturer's preparations, and the latter vouches for the accuracy and value of the same. Fortunately for him, he is seldom if ever disappointed, but would he not be better off if he could and did convince himself of the actual value of the preparation? Most assuredly. Some pharmacists might reply to this, that their vocation was becoming too much of a business, and too little of a scientific calling to justify the trouble and expense, and that their competitor across the way was making a far greater success than they without it, principally

because he could dress his window better and had a prettier soda fountain. But fellow members of this Association, this is a mistake, a grave mistake.

The public has, I grant, not been educated up to the knowledge of what pure drugs are and judges more by appearance than results, but some of these days, perhaps not until the 20th century, the light of public scrutiny will be directed upon the pharmacist's shelves, and then will the righteous prevail. In these days political rings are overthrown and frauds exposed and their authors brought to justice, because public sentiment is being educated by the press, that great and invaluable friend and tutor of the people, and people brought to see in detail into the actual state of affairs behind the counter. Some of these already mentioned days, the press will bring its search-light through the pharmacist's doors and windows, and then will the assay pharmacist be in the ascendant. If the great public can be brought to see that of all things their medicines should be sure and reliable and that they are daily, yea hourly, risking their lives or rather placing them in the hands of the man that puts up their prescriptions, they will be no doubt convinced, that it is about time that they make such laws that their lives are henceforth safe, or if they are not, the offender may be brought to justice and made an example of.

Some of these days, such laws will not be limited to the State of Ohio, but will be general through this great and glorious land. If our beloved, though slightly phlegmatic State of Maryland will soon wake up to the necessity of adopting a pharmacy law and thus be up to date or nearly so, for Maryland is practically the only State that has no such law, there might be an excellent chance for her to come to the assistance of her Buckeye sister State, and advance from the rear to the very front column of the advanced guard in modern pharmaceutical progress. Gentlemen, it is a mistake to assume that a Pure Food and Drug Law is a hardship and unjust demand upon the pharmacist. It is not provided the commission to enforce the law is honest and just. If both these provisos are granted, then instead of a privation, the law will be a benefit to the pharmacist, because it will remove from him unscrupulous competitors, elevate his calling and be a recommendation and endorsement of his business.

Should this come about, and I think it will, then it will be necessary for the pharmacist to be able to assay and examine all his drugs, so as to protect himself and his business against decline and eventual disaster. If he then assays and examines his drugs, he will know that his customers will have no cause to complain, because they will always know what they are getting, and that they are getting the best.

The next revision of the pharmacopœia will undoubtedly include many more than the present among the drugs that require to be assayed and to be of a certain standard.

This number will continually increase as time wears on, especially if pharmaceutical colleges will so advance their courses and facilities, that research work in drugs is not the exception but the rule with them, and if they also include in their curriculum, as they should also in the medical colleges, the great science of pharmacology which teaches us how to study the action of drugs upon the human body and its functions.

It is not enough for the pharmacist and physician to know if this or that or these or those substances are the constituents of the drug, he should know which is the active constituent and if there are several, the therapeutic value and effect of each. We thus see a large future ahead for the pharmacy, for we ought to and will some day know the course of the action of all of the many drugs in the pharmacopœia.

Gentlemen, science in general is advancing and medicine in particular is advancing very rapidly. Should not pharmacy keep pace with the advance of her best friend medicine? If pharmacy is to advance, and we certainly are a unit in desiring this, then it seems to me that it is along the lines I have pointed out that it will advance. If it does, then the advance will be of as great benefit to medicine as to itself, and this we certainly all wish. Be that as it may, I will in conclusion, express the hope that I have proved my theorem and established my thesis that pharmaceutical assaying will become more and more important as time wears on.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH,—“I want to say that I hold in my hand the President’s Address made yesterday to this Association, there was one sentence which struck me very forcibly I thought after hearing him make this remark if he ever made a mistake in his life, he did here a year ago when he appointed me as a delegate to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, held at Eaglesmere on the 18th day of last June, and that if he made such a mistake in his business, his undertaking would have been annihilated long ago. He says here that “the selection of officers must be made with respect to the peculiar fitness of the persons and that an administration can be greatly interfered with by non-compliance, yet better this than a acceptance and non-attention or carelessness.”

He then read the following report:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—“When I received your notification of my appointment as a delegate to the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association which was held at Eaglesmere, Pa., on the 18th day of last June, I feared that owing to business engagements, it would be impossible for me to be present on that occasion.

As the time for the meeting drew near I felt that my going was a duty that I owed to this Association; but, it was not until the afternoon of the day before the meeting that I found it possible to leave home.



Accompanied by Mrs. Aughinbaugh I left Hagerstown at 4:20 P. M. June 17th arrived at Williamsport, Pa., a short time before midnight. We remained there until the next morning when we boarded the first train for Eaglesmere.

After a delightful ride of several hours over a serpentine route to the top of the Alleghanies, we arrived at Eaglesmere and Eaglesmere Hotel. Since we had notified no one of our coming nor made any arrangements for Hotel accommodation we found the Eaglesmere Hotel, —the Headquarters of the Association,—filled to its utmost capacity.

For a few moments we felt that we were strangers in a strange land. However, it soon became known to some of our Pennsylvania brethren that a delegate from "My Maryland" was in their midst, and these gentlemen immediately made some arrangement by which we were given delightful quarters in the most desirable part of the hotel.

Such a reception and welcome would have done honor to The President of our Association. Indeed, we found it hard to realize the humble representative of Maryland had stood at the hotel counter only a few moments before, wondering if he too—like the Arab—should "silently steal away."

Every member present seemed to take a special delight in making us welcome; and, I assure you we felt its genuineness.

I attended every session, and carefully noted the proceedings. A majority of the members took an active part, and all seemed greatly interested in the advancement of Pharmacy.

The number of papers read, and the different subjects presented for consideration showed the deep interest manifested by the members in the professional as well as in the mercantile side of our business.

I was strongly impressed by the thought that although the state of Pennsylvania is much larger than Maryland, the attendance was no larger (in proportion to the number of Pharmacists in the state) than ours. It seems to me as if every member of this association were to make an effort to secure new members during the present year, we would not be a "struggling association" very long and would soon compare favorably with the association of Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Ayd read the following paper:—

"Upon what lines should we proceed to bring about a more cordial and a more mutually advantageous relationship between the Medical Profession and our own?"

This is a subject of great importance, in regards to which much is to be said, the time to prepare a careful analysis being so short, I am not able to give a satisfactory solution this evening.

I will state a few grievances on both sides, patients frequently are the cause, by delivering to the physician or pharmacist messages, which one or the other should have said, this often brings about a dislike

for another. Patients will tell the pharmacist that the doctor said you charge too much for your medicines, which on the part of the physician might occasionally be true, but often not. Pharmacists sometimes criticise prescriptions which is not at all in their place to do, the doctor may prescribe,

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or a number of prescriptions of this kind, for which he has a reason, or for which he is accountable, not the pharmacist.

At other times large doses are prescribed which ought to be corrected, not criticising the physician, we are all poor mortals and can make mistakes.

One thing that causes a great deal of trouble is, allowing the prescription file to be handled by certain physicians, friends of the pharmacist. Then prescriptions that suit one, will not suit another, criticism is the result, the doctor finds it out and often enemies are made.

Substitution on the other hand is another trouble, but I do not think that this evil is so great as the Journals and manufacturers try to make it.

To bring about a more friendly feeling let each one investigate his troubles he has had, and I think that things can be adjusted, which I hope will be the case, and bring unity and good will among us.

The Committee on President's Address submitted its report :

Your Committee on President's Address begs leave to submit the following;

1. We heartily endorse his proposition, that this, should be an Association for trade and social purposes—and not for science alone.

2. That while the suggestion is a good one, we do not think it expedient at this time to adopt "meetings in sections" owing to the smallness of memberships—but when this shall have sufficiently enlarged, hope for its adoption.

3. We heartily endorse auxilliary associations, as suggested, throughout our State—these to be formed of individual or several counties joining together. That said associations to have quarterly meetings and to report their proceedings to the Annual Meeting of the parent State Association. That we assure to all such, forming associations, a helping hand in organizing, by sending them a suitable person.

4. We recommend the suggestion that certificates be issued to every member having had four years of practical experience and think that a special committee should be appointed for the purpose, and agree that all who forfeit their membership must surrender their certificate.

On motion, duly seconded, the Committee on "The standing of the Naval and Army Apothecary" was continued.

Dr. Hancock, Chairman of Special Committee on Nominations reported the following names :—

*President*, H. B. Gilpin,  
*First Vice-President*, Robt. S. McKinney,  
*Second* " Steiner Schley,  
*Third* " T. H. Jenkins,  
*Secretary*, Henry Maisch,  
*Treasurer*, D. M. R. Culbreth.

Executive Committee

*Chairman* H. P. Hynson,  
Charles E. Dohme,  
John C. Muth.

On motion the Report of the Committee on Nominations was accepted.

Mr. Dohme moved the nominations close. Carried.

Dr. Hancock moved the Secretary cast a ballot electing the officers as nominated. Seconded. Carried.

The Secretary read the list of names and duly cast a ballot electing the said officers.

Mr. Hynson introduced Mr. McKinney to the Association, congratulated him upon his election, and escorted him to the chair.

MR. MCKINNEY.—"I did not come to the meeting to get an office. I did not want one, while I was on the Committee. I hope you gentlemen will not think I railroaded myself in, I made an objection to it. I thank you for your courtesy, and will try to do what I can to further the interests of the Association."

Mr. Hynson called for the appointment of a Secretary pro tem, the appointee not being present.

The President appointed the old Secretary.

PROF. CULBRETH.—"It is hardly worth while to detain you with any remarks. You know everything comes to him who waits and the only

thing a man need do is to want something and he gets it. I promise you that in the discharge of the duties of the position to which I have been appointed, be they little or great, I will do the best that my humble abilities will allow, and hope we shall have as pleasant a meeting next year as we have had here."

Mr. Hynson acting as Chairman of the Executive Committee called on Mr. Dohme for a speech.

MR. DOHME.—"I would only say that it is quite a surprise to me that the gentlemen should think me worthy to be a member of the Executive Committee. This is a very important Committee in arranging for the meeting of next year. I trust with Dr. Culbreth, that our united efforts to make a successful meeting then, will be as fruitful as those of the present Committee. I shall do my very best to make it so."

The President called for Miscellaneous Business.

PROF. SIMON.—"I had the honor of being on the Executive Committee some 10 years ago. I have to admit that our meeting at that time was nothing compared to the meeting we have had this year. And for a number of years we had not much success. This meeting has been made a success by the efforts, by the work, by the labors, in the first place, of the retiring President; in the second place, by the assistance and aid of members of the Executive Committee. I feel that our thanks are due to these officers, and thanks are also due to those friends of the Association who in a most liberal way have assisted us in carrying out the programme, so far as generous entertainment is concerned. Thanks are also due to our friends from the neighboring states who have kindly assisted us intellectually and otherwise. Mr. President, I make motion that we extend the thanks of the Association to all and every one of those who have assisted in making this meeting a success."

Motion seconded and carried.

PROF. CASPARI.—"There are two matters that we must not neglect. One is the settlement of the question of the joint meeting with the Pennsylvania Association next summer. The second matter is proper action on the communication on the metric system.

SECRETARY.—"Also time and place for the next meeting."

Mr. Hynson moved that the time and place of the next meeting be left to a Committee, to be appointed by the chair, and that it confer with the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association concerning the same.



DR. DOHME.—“I amend the motion to give to that committee power to act.”

CHAS. DOHME.—“I think this is a little premature. We have not been invited to join with the Pennsylvania Association. It is only a suggestion on the part of Dr. George. I approve of the idea. I think it might be postponed and allowed to come up at the next meeting of the Pennsylvania Association and then canvassed to see if we are not taking the wind out of their sails in adopting a resolution to meet with them. The delegates here from Pennsylvania might carry an invitation from this Association to meet them at some future meeting. Let them also express a desire to meet in joint convention.”

MR. HYNSON.—“These gentlemen do not come here unadvised. They are competent to act. In my proposition I do not say that a meeting shall be held but that the Committee shall confer with a committee from the State of Pennsylvania. It does not follow that the Committee must make the meeting place a joint one.”

DR. GEORGE OF PENNA.—“Whilst the Pennsylvania Association has not declared as yet an intention of holding a meeting of this kind, I feel satisfied as does my colleague, that it will be only too happy to have a joint meeting. I hope it will be so decided.”

VICE-PRESIDENT MCKINNEY.—“A motion is before the Association to appoint a committee for the purpose of setting a time and place for the next meeting and that it be requested to confer with a committee to be appointed by the Pennsylvania State Association.”

Upon call for yeas and nays, motion was adopted.

PRESIDENT.—“I think that the best committee I can appoint is the Executive Committee recently elected.”

MR. HYNSON.—“You remember that I spoke of a communication I received from Professor Hallberg. I will call upon Prof. Caspari to read it.”

Prof. Caspari read the following :—

Chicago, Ill.

MR. HENRY P. HYNSON,

President Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

DEAR SIR :—I beg to acknowledge an invitation sent by Mr. Gilpin to attend the meeting of your Association, and to express my regret of inability to be present.

I embrace the opportunity however, of presenting to you a few questions of general interest to pharmacists, and specifically to the sections of education and legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which I am this year the chairman.

With the recent enactment of a pharmacy law in Vermont, Maryland is the only State in the East and the only one of any importance outside of Indiana, where the practice of pharmacy is not regulated. Why even your neighbor, "the whipping-post State" has had a pharmacy law for many years.

In connection with our statistical Report for the A. Ph. A. We desire to collect as much information as possible relative to pharmacal education and legislation, and we would be much pleased to receive from you or the Association answers to the attached queries and such observations generally, as may be of interest.

Faternally,

C. S. N. HALLBERG.

Answers to the following as expressing the sentiment of the Association to be sent to the Chairman of the Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical A. Ph. A.

1. In a State like Maryland, where about one-half of the entire population is contained in the metropolis, is it sufficient that the regulation of the practice of pharmacy be confined to the Metropolis?

(REMARKS—Without being very familiar with the State it strikes me that the present condition suggests the theory that while it is necessary to protect the people of Baltimore, against incompetent dispensing such interference is not required, for example, for the inhabitants of the "Eastern Shore.")

2. The present law for Baltimore was provisionally (and unconstitutionally) enacted as an experiment as in the case of the Cities of New York, and Philadelphia, but unlike these Cities, where the anomaly (and unconstitutionality) was recognized and the local laws were superseded or modified by State laws. Baltimore alone enjoys the distinction of protecting citizens from the pharmaceutical sans-Coulotte of Eastern Shore by a legislative wall. The inception of a local law as in the other Cities was due to the College of Pharmacy, the respective Colleges do not entirely control the sentiment of the pharmacists of the States, and the Colleges had to yield to legislation, which did not recognize diplomas.

But is this the case in Maryland? Is it not a fact that Maryland has no general pharmacy law, because the College interests do not approve of it.

3. Does the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association approve of the position of the Maryland College of Pharmacy last year with reference to graduation requirements? See A. Ph. A. Report 1895, pp. 358-361.

The representatives of the College at the Denver meeting repudiated the idea that the granting of the Degree of Ph. G. to a graduate of the College should be based on any practical experience requirement in a pharmacy.

While some schools had graduated persons without any experience requirement the degree of Ph. G. has never heretofore been awarded, except to such as have had at least three years experience in pharmacy.

It remained for the Maryland College of Pharmacy to repudiate a title that has been used for over fifty years by all the Association Colleges to designate such, who have not only attained a satisfactory standing in their studies, but also served an apprenticeship.

The Maryland College of Pharmacy proposes to award diplomas to persons who, when placed in such a drug store may be qualified, or may not have the faintest conception of their duties.

4. There is a considerable difference of opinion, as to the necessity for, or value of restructive legislation in pharmacy.

An expression on the important question is also much desired, apart however, and dissociated from the local or Metropolitan idea, as exemplified in your State.

Pharmacally,

C. S. N. HALLBERG, Chairman.

On a motion this matter was referred to the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Hynson moved to appoint a committee of five composed entirely of country members of this Association to look into the matter of getting statistics throughout the counties to ascertain what kind of a law the country merchants will be willing to have go on the statute books without objection; a pharmacy law with which they will be satisfied. Seconded. Carried.

PROF. CASPARI.—“I again introduce the matter of the metric system.”

On motion, Prof. Culbreth was authorized to have the petition on the subject printed and distributed to all the members of the Association.

On motion, the Treasurer was ordered to pay the Association's part of the expenses incurred by the Joint Committee upon the Government Apothecaries.

Motion by Mr. Hynson to adjourn. Seconded.

DR. REDSECKER.—“Before you adjourn I want on behalf of myself and my colleague to return our thanks to you for the very cordial reception and for the pleasant entertainment you have afforded us. We have been very much delighted with you and I don't know but we shall begin to sing ‘Maryland my Maryland’ ourselves, some of these

times when we get our musical throats in tune. We are very much obliged to you and we can only say that if you come to our meeting we will try to return your hospitality and show our appreciation of all the kindness received at your hands. ”

MR. HYNSON.—“ I move a vote of thanks to our host, Mr. Shannon. I will say that the inducement will be very great to go to the Blue Mountain House, because Mr. Shannon is the proprietor of that Hotel.”

A vote of thanks was passed all the delegates standing, the Pennsylvania delegates voting.

MR. MAYO.—“ I wish to offer my thanks for the invitation to attend the banquet. I appreciated it very much.

Motion to adjourn carried.



# LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

## MARYLAND STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

IN GOOD STANDING.

AUGHINBAUGH, D. C.	Hagerstown, Md.
BOYLE, JOSEPH B.	Westminster, Md.
BURROUGHS, HORACE	509 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.
BUTTON, E. J. M.	Naval Academy, Annapolis.
CASPARI, CHARLES (S.) JR.	Md. College Pharmacy, Baltimore.
CARNES, J. A.	Cockeysville.
COLLIER, LEVIN D.	Salisbury, Md.
COOK, J. W.	Hagerstown, Md.
CORNING, A. J.	Bolton and Mosher Sts., Baltimore.
COSKERY, H. J.	Catonsville, Md.
CULBRETH, D. M. R., M. D.	203 E. Preston St., Baltimore.
DAVIS, JOHN A.	Harlem Ave. and Carey St., Balto.
DEILMAN, LOUIS H.	New Windsor, Md.
DICKINSON, JAS. A.	Baltimore and Pine Sts., Baltimore.
DOHME, A. R. L., Ph. D.	Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore.
DOHME, CHARLES E.	" " " " "
DOHME, LOUIS	" " " " "
DUFFY, HUGH	Hillsboro, Md.
EDWARDS, W. F.	Baltimore and Ann Sts., Baltimore.
ELLIOTT, HENRY A.	Lexington and Pine Sts., Baltimore.
EMERSON, ISAAC E.	311 West Fayette St., Baltimore.
EMICH, C. V.	423 N. Howard St., Baltimore.
FISCHER, E. B.	828 N. Washington St., Baltimore.
FORMAN, E. M.	Centreville, Md.
FORWOOD, THOMAS G.	Bel-Air, Md.
FOSTER, J. WEBB	Hanover and Lee Sts., Baltimore.
FRAMES, J. FULLER	Gay and Aisquith Sts., Baltimore.
GILBERT, J. N.	Annapolis, Md.
GILPIN, HENRY B.	Light and Lombard Sts., Baltimore.

GOSMAN, A. J.	Charles and Mulberry Sts., Baltimore.
GROSS, JOHN J., M. D.	1435 Orleans St., Baltimore.
HANCOCK, JOHN F.	Baltimore and Howard Sts., Balto.
HANCOCK, JOHN H.	Lombard St. & Fremont Ave., Balto.
HASSINGER, W. T.	Vienna, Md.
HENKEL C. B.	Annapolis, Md.
HENRY, J. E.	East New Market, Md.
HOFFSTETTER, LOUIS	15 E. Fayette St., Baltimore.
HOLLAND, J. Thos.	Centreville, Md.
HYNSON, HENRY P.	423 N. Charles St., Baltimore.
JENKINS, THOS. H.	Easton, Md.
KING, WM. S.	23 South Calvert St., Baltimore.
LEARY, J. F.	Rock Hall, Md.
MAISCH, HENRY	Penna. and Lafayette Aves., Balto.
MANSFIELD, SAM'L	Baltimore and Schroeder Sts., Balto.
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MERRICK, W. S.	Trappe, Md.
METZGER, D. ROSS	Frostburg, Md.
MUTH, GEO. L.	15 E. Fayette St., Baltimore.
MUTH, JOHN C.	15 " " " "
MUTH, JOHN S.	15 " " " "
MUTH, M. JOSEPH	15 " " " "
PEARCE, GEO. E.	Frostburg, Md.
PILSON, A. O.	1329 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.
POWELL, W. C.	Snow Hill, Md.
POWELL, ZODOCH	" " "
REDDEN, CHAS. H.	Denton, Md.
RICHARDSON, THOS. L.	Huntington Ave. and Oak St., Balto.
ROWENS, W. E.	Wye Mills, Md.
SCHLEY, STEINER	Frederick, Md.
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SCHRADER, AUGUST	Elliott and Curley Sts., Baltimore.
SCHULZE, LOUIS	631 S. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore.
SCHWARTZ, J. W.	Walbrook.
SHRYER, THOMAS W.	Cumberland, Md.
SIMON, WILLIAM, M. D.,	Catonsville, Md.
SMITH, GEO. F.	Sharpsburg, Md.
SMITH, G. G.	43 S. Stricker St., Baltimore.
SMITH, T. W.	Ridgely, Md.
STAM, COLIN F.	Chestertown, Md.
STEINER, HENRY R.	Frederick, Md.
STUTT, J. HENRY	Eastern Ave. and Dallas St., Balto.
SUDLER, Thomas, M. D.,	Baltimore and Harrison Sts., Balto.
THOMAS, JOHN B.	Baltimore and Light Sts., Baltimore.
THOMPSON, ALBERT E.	" " " " "

THOMPSEN, ALONZO L.	16 W. German St., Baltimore.
THOMPSEN, HERMAN I.	" " " "
THOMSEN, J. J. JR.	" " " "
TRUITT, GEO. W.	Salisbury, Md.
VAN DE VANTER, R. L.	Hagerstown, Md.
WARE, CHARLES H.	Madison Ave. and Bloom St., Balto.
WATTS, C. C.	Hagerstown, Md.
WEISEL, JOHN M.	Madison Ave. & Hoffman St., Balto.
WERCKSHAGEN, OTTO	258 W. Biddle St., Baltimore.
WESTCOTT, J. W.	423 N. Charles St., Baltimore.
WHAREHAM, E. A.	Hagerstown, Md.
WHITWORTH, RICHARD H.	Westernport, Md.
WICKS, T. W.	Chestertown, Md.
WINKELMANN, JOHN H.	31 Hopkins Place, Baltimore.
WORTHINGTON, EUGENE	Annapolis, Md.
ZWANZGER, J. H.	Lombard St. & Carrollton Ave., Balto..

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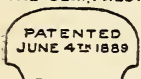
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